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The Beasts of Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

The darkness lowered so heavily upon the black river and the encircling jungle that Tarzan, even with eyes accustomed to much use after dark could make out nothing a few yards from him. His idea was to search the shore that night for signs of the Russian and the woman whom he was certain must have preceded Rokoff down the Ugambi. That the Kincaid or other ship lay at anchor but a hundred yards from him he did not dream, for no light showed on board the steamer.

Even as he commenced his search his attention was suddenly attracted by a noise that he had not at first perceived—the stealthy dip of paddles in the water some distance from shore, and about opposite the point at which he stood. Motionless as a statue he stood listening to the faint sound.

Presently it ceased, to be followed by a shuffling noise that the ape-man's trained ears could interpret as resulting from but a single cause—the scraping of leather-shod feet upon the rounds of a ship's monkey-ladder. And yet, as far as he could see, there was no ship there—nor might there be one within a thousand miles.

As he stood thus, peering out into the darkness of the cloud-enshrouded night, there came to him from across the water, like a slap in the face, so sudden and unexpected was it, the sharp staccato of an exchange of shots and then the scream of a woman.

Wounded though he was, and with the memory of his recent horrible experience still strong upon him, Tarzan of the Apes did not hesitate as the notes of that frightened cry rose shrill and piercing upon the still night air. With a bound he cleared the intervening bush—there was a splash as the water closed about him—and then, with powerful strokes, he swam out into the impenetrable night with no guide save the memory of an illusive cry, and for company the hideous denizens of an equatorial river.

The boat that had attracted Jane's attention as she stood guard upon the deck of the Kincaid had been perceived by Rokoff upon one bank and Mugambi and the horde upon the other. The cries of the Russian had brought the dugout first to him, and then, after a conference, it had been turned toward the Kincaid, but before ever it covered half the distance between the shore and the steamer a rifle had spoken from the latter's deck and one of the sailors in the bow of the canoe had crumpled and fallen into the water.

After that they went more slowly, and presently, when Jane's rifle had found another member of the party the canoe withdrew to the shore, where it lay as long as daylight lasted.

The savage, snarling pack upon the opposite shore had been directed in their pursuit by the black warrior, Mugambi. Only he knew which might be foe and which friend of their lost master.

Could they have reached either the canoe or the Kincaid they would have made short work of any whom they found there, but the gulf of black water intervening shut them off from further advance as effectually as though it had been the broad ocean that separated them from their prey.

Mugambi knew something of the occurrences which had led up to the landing of Tarzan upon Jungle Island and the pursuit of the whites up the Ugambi. He knew that his savage master sought his wife and child, who had been stolen by the wicked white man whom they had followed far into the interior and now back to the sea. He believed also that this same man had killed the great white giant whom he had come to respect and love as he had never loved the greatest chiefs of his own people. And so in the wild breast of Mugambi burned an iron resolve to win to the side of the wicked one and wreak vengeance upon him for the murder of the ape-man.

But when he saw the canoe come down the river and take in Rokoff; when he saw it make for the Kincaid, he realized that only by possessing himself of a canoe could he hope to transport the beasts of the pack within striking distance of the enemy.

So it happened that even before Jane Clayton fired the first shot into Rokoff's canoe the beasts of Tarzan had disappeared into the jungle.

After the Russian and his party, which consisted of Paulvitch and the several men he had left upon the Kincaid to attend to the matter of coaling, had retreated before her fire, Jane realized that it would be but a temporary respite from their attentions which she had gained, and with the conviction came a determination to make a bold and final stroke for freedom from the menacing threat of Rokoff's evil purpose.

With this idea in view, she opened negotiations with the two sailors she had imprisoned in the forecastle, and having forced their consent to her plans, under pain of death should they attempt disloyalty, she released them just as darkness closed about the ship.

With ready revolver to compel obedience, she let them up one by one, searching them carefully for concealed weapons as they stood with hands elevated above their heads. Once satisfied that they were unarmed, she set them to work cutting the cable which held the Kincaid to her anchorage, for her bold plan was nothing less than to set the steamer adrift and float with the current out into the open sea, there to trust to the mercy of the elements, which, she was confident, would be no more merciless than Nikolas Rokoff should he again capture her.

There was, too, the chance that the Kincaid might be sighted by some passing ship, and, as she was well-stocked with provisions and water—the men had assured her of this fact—and as the season of storms was well over, she had every reason to hope for the eventual success of her plan.

The night was deeply overcast, heavy clouds rising low above the jungle and the water—only to the west, where the broad ocean spread beyond the river's mouth, was there a suggestion of lessening gloom.

It was a perfect night for the purposes of the work in hand.

Her enemies could not see the activity aboard the ship nor mark her course as the swift current bore her outward into the ocean. Before daylight broke the ebb-tide would have carried the Kincaid well into the Benguela current, which flows northward along the coast of Africa, and, as a south wind was prevailing, Jane hoped to be out of sight of the mouth of the Ugambi before Rokoff could become aware of the departure of the steamer.

Standing over the laboring seamen, the young woman breathed a sigh of relief as the last strand of the cable parted and she knew that the vessel was on its way out of the maw of the savage Ugambi.

With her two prisoners still beneath the coercing influence of her rifle, she ordered them upon deck with the intention of again imprisoning them in the forecastle; but at length she permitted herself to be influenced by their promises of loyalty and the arguments which they put forth that they could be of service to her, and permitted them to remain above.

For a few minutes the Kincaid drifted rapidly with the current, and then, with a grinding jar she stopped in midstream. The ship had run upon a low-lying bar that splits the channel about a quarter of a mile from the sea.

For a moment she hung there, and then, swinging round until her bow pointed toward the shore, she broke adrift once more.

At the same instant, just as Jane Clayton was congratulating herself that the ship was once more free, there fell upon her ears from a point up the river about where the Kincaid had been anchored the rattle of musketry and a woman's scream.

The sailors heard the shots with certain conviction that they announced the coming of their employer, and, as they had no relish for the plan that would consign them to the deck of a drifting derelict, they whispered together a hurried plan to overcome the young woman and hail Rokoff and their companions to their rescue.

It seemed that fate would play into their hands, for with the reports of the guns Jane Clayton's attention had been distracted from her unwilling assistants, and instead of keeping one eye upon them, as she had intended doing, she ran to the bow of the Kincaid to peer through the darkness toward the source of the disturbance upon the river's bosom.

Seeing that she was off her guard, the two sailors crept stealthily upon her from behind.

The scraping upon the deck of the shoes of one of them startled the girl to a sudden appreciation of her danger, but the warning had come too late.

As she turned both men leaped upon her and bore her to the deck, and as she went down beneath them she saw, outlined against the lesser gloom of the ocean, the figure of another man clamber over the side of the Kincaid

After all her pains her heroic struggle for freedom had failed. With a stifled sob she gave up the struggle.

CHAPTER XVII.

On the Deck of the Kincaid.

When Mugambi had turned back into the jungle with the pack he had a definite purpose in view. It was to obtain a dugout wherewith to transport the beasts of Tarzan to the side of the Kincaid. Nor was he long in coming upon the object which he sought.

Just at dusk he found a canoe moored to the bank of a small tributary of the Ugambi at a point where he had felt certain that he should find one.

Without loss of time he piled his hideous fellows into the craft and shoved out into the stream. So quickly had they taken possession of the canoe that the warrior had not noticed that it was already occupied. The huddled figure sleeping in the bottom had entirely escaped his observation in the darkness of the night that had now fallen.

But no sooner were they afloat than a savage growling from one of the apes directly ahead of him in the dugout attracted his attention to a shivering and cowering figure that trembled between him and the great anthropoid. To the Mugambi's astonishment, he saw that it was a native woman. With difficulty he kept the ape from her throat and after a time succeeded in quieting her fears.

It seemed that she had been fleeing from marriage with an old man she loathed and had taken refuge for the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

MAD RUSH TAKES GERMAN DEFENSE

British and French Troops, Rookies and Veterans, Sweep Away Foe.

London, Sept. 30.—A correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. sends the following dispatch from British headquarters under date of Tuesday, describing the great offensive of the allies on the western front:

"The first charge made by our men from the Vermelles trenches in the gray light of Saturday morning, which carried them right through the village of Loos and to the summit of hill No. 70 and beyond this, will rank as one of the most glorious exploits of the British army.

Last Desperate Rush.

"Nothing could stop them. Two German trenches defending the village fell first; then a race across some open country and they were in the streets of Loos. Some hand-to-hand fighting with bombs and bayonets, and then out of the village to the slopes of hill 70. about half a mile to the east. The last desperate rush took them to the summit, some going even beyond until checked by a strong earthwork defense with numerous machine guns.

"The enemy's batteries had by this time begun to concentrate on the slopes of the hill, and, therefore, our men were ordered to dig in about 100 yards from the summit.

New Men Show Vim.

"Fierce fighting continued around the hill Sunday and Monday. The new army battalions played an important part in the attack; men who had no experience in real fighting sprang forward to the sound of the officers' whistles with a dash and gallantry which nothing could stop. Paying no heed to the terrible fire poured on them from hidden guns, they pressed forward at a steady pace, making their way through the barbed wire entanglements, forcing the enemy's trenches and bayoneting the Germans in them.

"Germans caught hiding in cellars, from which they kept up a steady fire on the men dashing through the streets of the village, were hauled forth; machine guns firing through holes in the walls of cottages were charged and captured.

"One man said that in the trenches around the town the German dead in some places were piled four deep. Many cellars contained Germans seeking protection from the bombardment, and into the houses dashed the bomb throwers. They would pull up the flap of the cellars and drop in a couple of bombs.

"The village itself was a shambles. The church was a shapeless mass of bricks; houses were blown to pieces; streets were piled with debris, amid which lay many hundreds of dead and wounded. The few French inhabitants still living in the village consisted of two or three families, mostly women."

MAY TELEPHONE NOW TO THE PHILIPPINES

To Try Soon to Talk Across the Pacific.

New York, Oct. 2.—"Hello, Central, give me the Philippines."

If the engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., who are now experimenting with wireless telephony, are successful, the foregoing call may become an everyday occurrence.

Following the succesful wireless telephony conversation between Washington and California, the words of which were distinctly heard by the wireless operator on the shores of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii Island, Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., announced today that the next experiments would deal with an effort to converse across the Pacific, between the United States and the Philippine islands, by means of sound waves.

If such an experiment is successful, it will mean that persons may converse half way around the world, but that is not the end of the efforts. When the war in Europe is over, world-wide tests will be made.

The distance from the Arlington, Va., naval wireless station and Pearl Harbor between which wireless conversation was carried, is 4,600 miles.

These experiments are expected to revolutionize the telephone and in the course of time may do away entirely with trunk lines between cities.

WAR MAY WIPE OUT GONDOLAS OF VENICE

Pigeons in St. Mark's Square Soon May Leave.

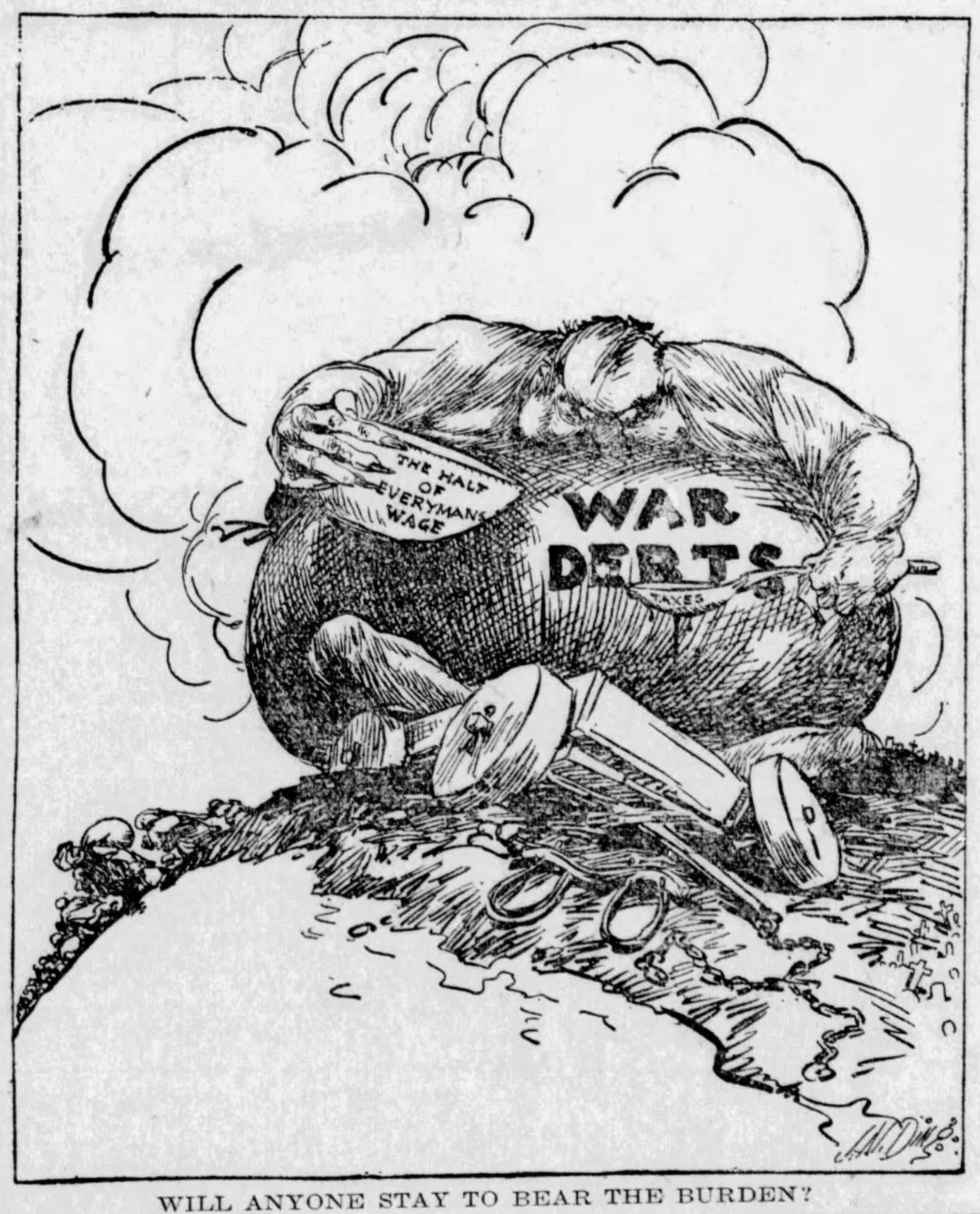
Venice, Sept. 30.—Of all the threats and perils which the exigencies of modern progress and the requirements of modern life have heaped on Venice and her unique quaint beauty, those resulting from war are practically the worst, as they threaten to destroy two of Venice's chief characteristics, the gondola and the pigeons of St. Mark's square.

Venice saw her last brilliant season in the spring of 1914. As to the summer bathing season, it was hastily interrupted at its height by the sudden outbreak of hostilities. Owing to her position, to the fact that she possesses one of the most important military arsenals of Italy and that she is the seat of the maritime defense of the Adriatic, the city has since then been practically closed to visitors of every nationality.

After Italy's intervention, Venice became a sort of Asiatic forbidden city and not even Italians are admitted without a special permit from the Commander-in-Chief. This permit, however, is only issued to those who can prove to the satisfaction of the inquisitive authorities that they have legitimate business to transact within the city boundaries and is invariably temporary. Idlers, curiosity mongers, and the so-called lovers of the picturesque, are inexorably excluded.

Europe and the Next Generation

From Des Moines Register and Leader.



WILL ANYONE STAY TO BEAR THE BURDEN?

GREAT CONFLICT RAGED ON WEST FRONT LAST WEEK

Nearly Million Men Engaged in Death Struggle as Allies Make Great Offensive Movement.

The first week of the great offense of the allies against the Germans on the western front ended with nearly a million men struggling in the Artois and Champagne regions and the fury of the battle still undiminished. No accurate estimate of the losses on either side is obtainable. The allies claim the capture of nearly 30,000 prisoners and report German casualties as being more than 150,000. Berlin reports 12,000 British and French prisoners and declares the losses of the allies to be enormous.

The net results of the first week of the great battle is summarized as follows from the British, German and French official statements:

First—The British have gained on a five-mile front, completing their occupation of Loos and occupying important positions near Lens. North of Loos the British have lost some of the newly captured ground through German counter-attacks, and their advance, temporarily at least, appears to have been halted.

Second—The French have recaptured Souchez and an important height west of Vimy and continue to make slight progress in the Vimy region southwest of Lens. The heaviest German counter-attacks apparently have failed to win back any of the ground taken by the French.

Third—The French have advanced from a mile to two and one-half miles on a 15-mile front in the Champagne region, and at points are within two miles of the Bazancourt-Challerange railway, one of the lines supplying the crown prince's armies in the Argonne. The arrival of German reinforcements and strong German counter-attacks within the past 24 hours appear to have checked the French offensive in the Champagne region.

Fourth—The German attempt to halt the allies' offensive by making a vigorous attack in the Argonne was a failure.

Booty taken by the allies, according to Paris official claims, now includes nearly 200 German guns.

Here is a summary of week's activities in the European war:

Sunday, September 26.—Greece takes over all railway and steamship lines in connection with the mobilization of 360,000 men. Bulgaria issues an official statement that her mobilization does not mean hostile intentions, but merely a state of armed neutrality. Anglo-French troops, in beginning of drive on western front, take valuable gains in Belgium, Artois and Champagne. Russians recapture Luzk and battle fiercely to save Dwinsk from the Austro-Germans. American stand on submarine warfare causes shakeup in German navy.

Monday, September 27.—French in terrific two days battle smash German line in Champagne, driving the enemy back nearly three miles, and taking 20,000 prisoners, large number of guns and great amount of war material. British take German trenches south of La Bassee canal on front of five miles and penetrate German line to a depth of 4,000 yards. Russians on offensive northwest of Minsk, but Germans throw enemy back across the Beresina river near Sabrasina.

Tuesday, September 28.—Allied lines in west hold against German attempts to gain lost ground. Five German army corps ordered from east to west front. Berlin says western offensive has broken down. British make further gains in Artois. In the east Germans gain control of the railway triangle, Lida-Wolkowysk-Baronowitscha, endangering Russian rear guard. Berlin reports that Bulgaria has sent an ultimatim to Serbia.

Wednesday, September 29.—American financiers and Anglo-French commission agree on terms of $500,000,000 loan. Sir Edward Grey announces in House of Commons that Great Britain and her allies in the event of a Bulgarian attack on Serbia will throw full weight of power to assist the latter. Allies in west attacking third German line in Artois and Champagne. Berlin admits the escape of nearly all of "trapped" Russian Wilna army. A full German army corps is reported to have been lost through flood in the Pinsk marshes.

Thursday, September 10.—French official report says that Germans lost more than 120,000 men in four days through allied drive in west and that French are still advancing. Berlin reports that British and French troops have landed in Greece to support Serbia. Turks in Mesopotamia in full retreat toward Bagdad, pursued by the British.

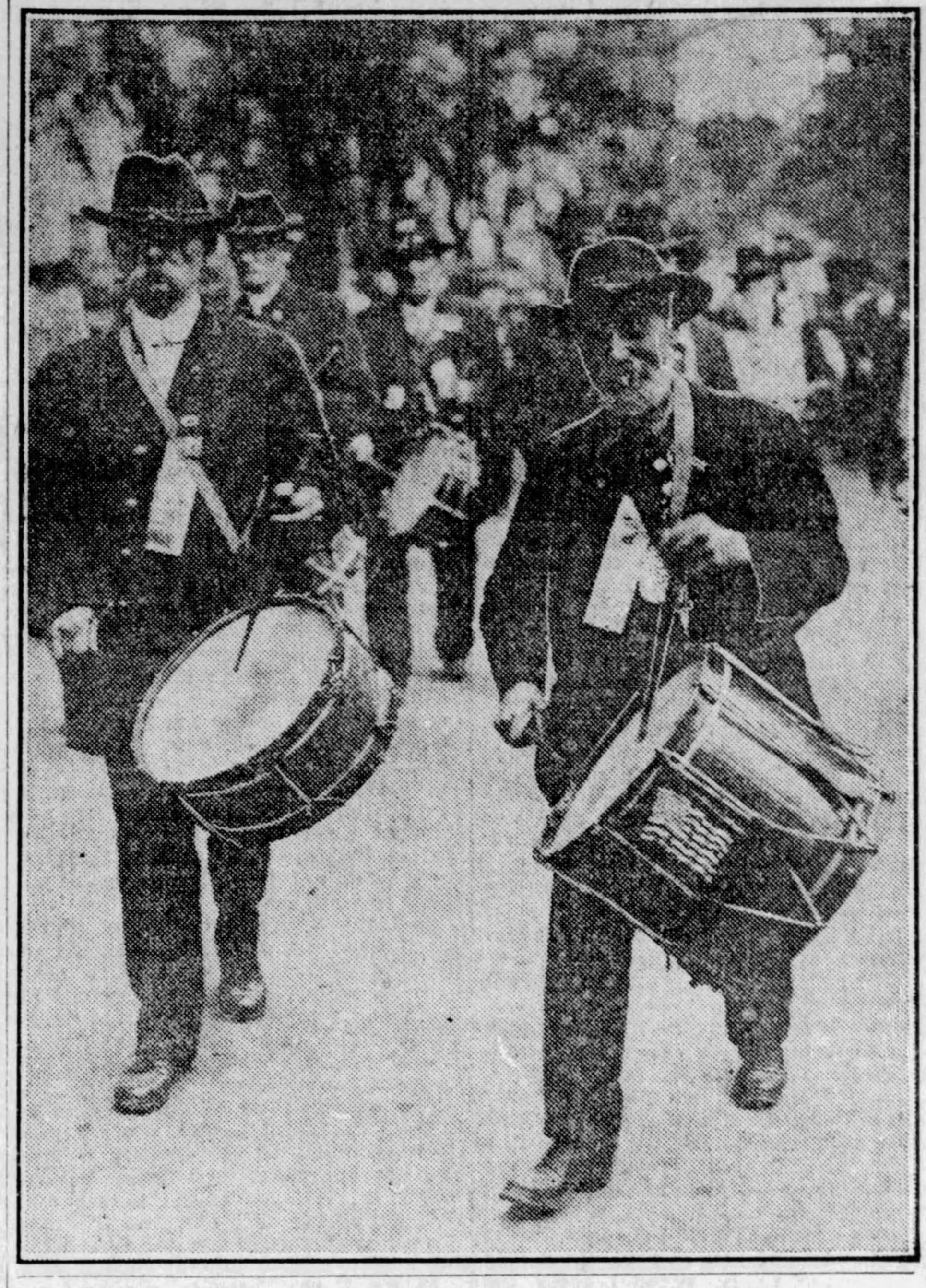
Friday, October 1.—In continuance of offensive in west, French pierce German second line in Champagne and threaten the railroad serving Crown Prince's army in the Argonne. Berlin announces the annihilation of a French brigade (3,000 men) between Rheims and the Argonne. Greece puts Macedonia in state of siege and authorizes loan of $30,000,000. Five hundred thousand Austro-Germans said to be ready for invasion of Serbia. Germans renew drive against Dwinsk.

Saturday, October 2.—French pursue offensive in spite of desperate German counter attacks. German press admits menace of allied drive. British reply to American charges of discrimination against American trade says that American exports to northern European neutrals have increased to much greater extent than British exports and flatly denies charges. Sir Edward Grey says that German and Austrian army officers have been arriving in Sofia for several days. Germans gain again on Wilna road and announce taking of 95,000 Russians in September.

BRITISH GENERALS KILLED

London, Sept. 30.—The British casualties in the recent offensive action on the western front, included Lieut. Gen. Sir Thompson Capper and Major Gen. G. H. Thesiger, both killed.

VETERAN DRUM CORPS IN ACTION AT THE G. A. R. MEET



GERMAN TAUNTS MADE THE FRENCH TROOPS FURIOUS

Paris, Oct. 1.—The French capital is being thrilled by stories of the fighting on the western front related by soldiers wounded in the desperate combats which have resulted in important gains for the allies.

"For several days the Germans had been getting singularly aggressive and insolent," said one of the men who charged at Souchez. "They shouted insults at us and flung into our trenches notes wrapped around pebbles. One of their favorite taunts was: 'You are too cowardly to come over here—come on if you are not too lazy.' This ended by getting on our nerves. It seemed to each one of us that we had not only France to defend, but a personal insult to wipe out.

"Thus, when, at 12:45 on the 25th, the order came which sent us against Hill No. 119, we were filled with joy. I was in the first 'wave.' We made one dash for the German trenches. Fifty yards from the goal machine guns took us, but we put on speed and jumped over the first trench without stopping. We knew the second 'wave,' which followed, would occupy the trench we passed.

"What struck me about this rush, the force and rapidity of which was incredible, was the smallness of our losses. Personally, I saw no one killed. Things changed, however when we got between the first and second line of trenches. Until our supporting 'wave' arrived we underwent the united fire of both lines. It was then that a fragment of shell broke my arm and put me out of action."

Another man, wounded in the fighting between Perthes and Tahure, said:

"We took the offensive at 9:30. I never shall forget the spectacle of our 'wave' of assault. A seething mass of men, clothed in uniforms hardly two of which were alike, but all animated by the same energy, joined in the charge. I was in a stream which passed four lines of trenches in four jumps. We ran like madmen forward, always forward. At one moment we were confronted at a distance of not more than 10 yards by a 77-millimetre gun, still firing. It soon was silenced. Then I was hit in the chest by a bullet and it was all over for me."

A resident of the ——— region, who has just arrived in Paris, says the "great offensive" was expected because the French military authorities had ordered the evacuation of all villages situated within a few miles of the firing line.

"But never," he declared, "could I have imagined the awful havoc caused in the German trenches by our artillery. It was no longer a rumbling gun fire we heard in the distance, but a terrific, continuous roar. Melonite shells were hurled in a steady stream, sending earth, stones and the trunks of great trees into the air."

SLAY 5,000 GERMANS CONCEALED IN WOODS

French Exterminate Teutons That Won't Surrender.

Paris, Oct. 4.—How 5,000 Germans were exterminated in one of the many groves in which the fighting in Champagne centered last week is described in a story told today by a wounded officer. He said:

"While retreating under our heavy fire, a body of 5,000 Germans sought shelter in a thicket. Our general sent out a flag bearer, with instructions to invite the enemy to surrender.

"The German commander proudly refused. Immediately our '75s' got busy and very soon tree, branches, limbs and heads danced madly in the air above the wood.

"This lasted all day and all night, but at dawn a German emerged, bearing a white flag, and announced the surrender of the survivors, a few dozen men who, dazed and livid, staggered into our lines."

190,000 LOST BY ALLIES IN DRIVE, SAYS BERLIN

German Losses Put at One-fifth by Same Source.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—The allies lost 190,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners in the recent fighting in Artois and the Champagne, according to German estimates issued today. The French lost 130,000 and the British 60,000, it was stated. The German losses are placed at one-fifth of these losses.

The German general staff in reviewing the situation in the west, asserts that Gen. Joffre planned to force the Germans to retire over the entire front, whereas the biggest gain of the allied troops was 15 miles.

"This result was due chiefly to asphyxiating gases used by the French," says the general staff. "By no stretch of the imagination can the success of the allies be called a brilliant victory, notwithstanding the fact that they had help from most of the munition factories of the world, including those in the United States."

242 GERMAN ARMS MEN KILLED

Stockholm, Sept. 30.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter, on the authority of a businessman who has just returned from Germany, says a great explosion occurred in an ammunition factory at Wittenberg, Prussia, Aug. 23. **Two hundred and forty-two workmen were killed and many injured.**

30,000 JOIN IN HISTORIC MARCH

With Bowed Shoulders and Half-Shackled Feet, G. A. R. Repeats Review.

After balloting an hour, delegates elected Capt. Elias R. Monfort, of Cincinanti, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the first ballot Capt. Monfort had more votes than were cast for his two opponents, Frank O. Cole of Jersey City, and William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, but the Monfort vote was not quite a majority of the entire convention.

The strength of each candidate on the first ballot was: Monfort, 519; Patterson, 281; Cole, 188. As the voting continued, the Monfort and Cole votes grew stronger, but suddenly Monfort developed considerable strength with the result that Mr. Cole arose and moved that the election be made unanimous for Capt. Monfort.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The most beautiful and imposing civic parade ever witnessed in Washington was the Grand Army of the Republic and military escorts which passed down the "avenue" from the peace monument today 30,000 strong and were reviewed by the President from a reviewing stand in front of the White House.

The event was the fiftieth anniversary of the grand review by President Johnson at the close of the war.

Weather conditions were ideal. The city was flooded with sunshine, a cool breeze tempered the heat for the marching veterans, and the whole picture was set in a city in holiday attire. The decorations, mostly flags, have never been surpassed, even at inaugurations.

It was expected that the parade, which started at 10 o'clock, would continue until after noon. From two to three hours were expected to be required for the passing of the veterans in final review before the commander-in-chief, President Wilson.

Never was enthusiasm so unbounded. Never did the country, speaking through the thousands of visitors, give the line of blue such expression of gratitude and praise.

The Ohio department of the Grand Army began passing the President's reviewing stand at 12:30. The state made the best showing of any in the line. Gen. J. Warren Keifer and the first platoon that went by were cheered all along the line of parade.

The real ovation was reserved for the Canton post, bearing the McKinley flag. Many of the Ohio veterans sang as they marched and most of them carried small flags of tri-colored streamers.

Mrs. Viola J. Galbraith of Toledo, is on the program of the campfire tonight of the Grand Army at Camp Emory, to sing a solo, Freedom Triumph. "Corporal" James Tanner will be the principal speaker.

The review was of more solemn impressiveness, as all realized this venerable legion was passing over the historic thoroughfare for the last time.

It was a line in which many shoulders were bowed and many feet were half shackled by the weight of years. But everywhere there was the spirit of youth. The passage of time could not touch the souls of the men who had fought their way to glory. The youngest generation saw in the marchers only the picture of patriotism and the figures of fame. The floating banners, the waving plumes and the roll of drums, all the pomp of war, were but symbols of the fact that men live by their deeds, and that the deeds of these were deathless.

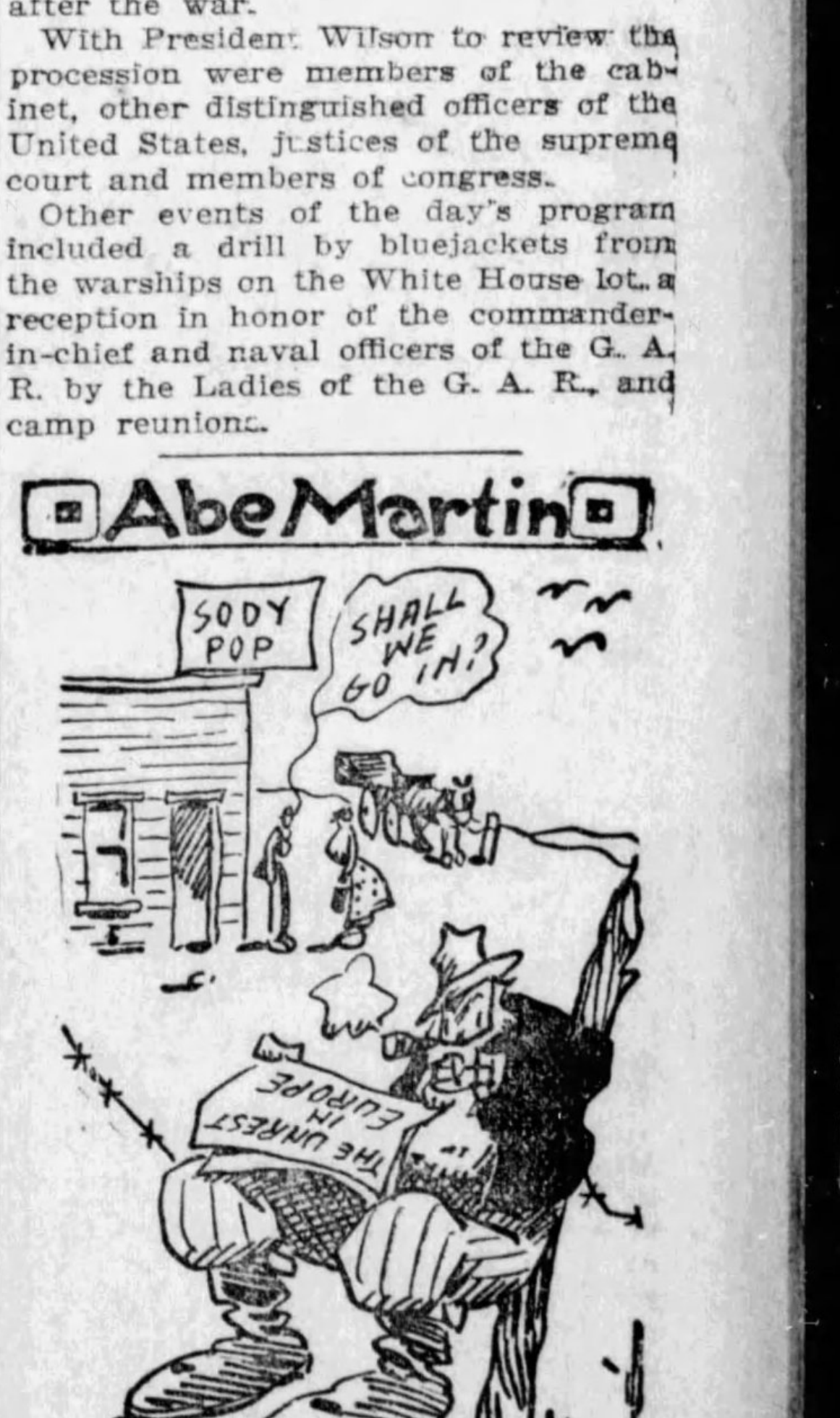
At the head of the procession was Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, with distinguished army and navy officers as his aides. Col. George A. Holsey, chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was the active marshal of the parade. The U. S. Grant Post, of Brooklyn, N. Y., acted as special guard to Commander-in-Chief Palmer.

In addition to the veterans in line there were Sons of Veterans, various citizens' military organizations, troops of the regular army, marine corps and sailors from the fleet of warships anchored in the Potomac. Veterans marched in their respective Grand Army departments, the line being headed by the department of Illinois, which was the first to be organized after the war.

With President Wilson to review the procession were members of the cabinet, other distinguished officers of the United States, justices of the supreme court and members of congress.

Other events of the day's program included a drill by bluejackets from the warships on the White House lot, a reception in honor of the commander-in-chief and naval officers of the G. A. R. by the Ladies of the G. A. R., and camp reunions.

Abe Martin



Th' feller who owes ever'thing t' his wife generally owes a lot o' other people.

Wouldn't it be fine if we could have films of our orators instead o' havin' t' hear them?

LOVE INSURANCE

Copyright 1914.
The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

By Earl Derr Biggers

CHAPTER VII.

Chain Lightning's Collar.

The Villa Jasmine, Mrs. Bruce's winter home, stood in a park of palms and shrubbery some two blocks from the Hotel de la Pax. Mr. Minot walked thither that evening in the resplendent company of Jack Paddock.

"You'll enjoy Mrs. Bruce tonight," Paddock confided. "I've done her some rather good lines, if I do say it as shouldn't."

"On what topics?" said Minot, with a smile.

"International marriages—jewels—by the way, I don't suppose you know that Miss Cynthia Meyrick is to appear for the first time wearing the famous Harrowby necklace?"

"I didn't even know there was a neck- Minot returned.

"Ah, such ignorance. But then, you don't wander much in feminine society, do you? Mrs. Bruce told me about it this morning. Chain Lightning's Collar."

"Chain Lightning's what?"

"Ah, my boy—" Mr. Paddock lighted a cigarette. "You should go round more in royal circles. List, commoner, while I relate. It seems that the Earl of Raybrook is a giddy old sport with a gambling streak a yard wide. In his young days he loved the Lady Evelyn Holloway. Lady Evelyn had a horse entered in a derby about that time—name Chain Lightning. And the Earl of Raybrook wagered a diamond necklace against a kiss that Chain Lightning would lose."

"Wasn't that giving big odds?" inquired Minot.

"Not if you believe the stories of Lady Evelyn's beauty. Well, it happened before Tammany politicians began avenging Ireland on Derby Day. Chain Lightning won. And the earl came across with the necklace. Afterward he married Lady Evelyn—"

"To get back the necklace?"

"Cynic. And being a rather racy old boy, he referred to the necklace thereafter as Chain Lightning's Collar. It got to be pretty well known in England by that name. I believe it is considered a rather neat piece of jewelry among the English nobility—whose sparklers aren't what they were before the steel business in Pittsburgh turned out a good thing."

"Chain Lightning's Collar," mused Minot. "I presume Lady Evelyn was the mother of the present Lord Harrowby?"

"So 'tis rumored," smiled Paddock. "Though I take it his lordship favors his father in looks."

They walked along for a moment in silence. The story of this necklace of diamonds could bring but one thing to Minot's thoughts—Martin Wall drooping on the steps of the Manhattan club while old Stacy roared with joy. He considered. Should he tell Mr. Paddock? No, he decided he would wait.

"As I said," Paddock ran on, "you'll enjoy Mrs. Bruce tonight. Her lines are good, but somehow—it's really a great problem to me—she doesn't sound human and natural when she gets them off. I looked up her beauty doctor and asked him if he couldn't put a witty gleam in her eye, but he told me he didn't care to go that far in correcting Mrs. Bruce's Maker."

They had reached the Villa Jasmine now, a great white palace in a flowery setting more like a dream than a reality. The evening breeze murmured whisperingly through the palms, a hundred gorgeous colors shone in the moonlight, fountains splashed coolly amid the greenery.

"Act Two,' muttered Minot. "The grounds surrounding the castle of the fairy princess."

"You have to come down here, don't you," replied Paddock, "to realize that old Mother Nature has a little on Belasco, after all?"

The whir of a motor behind them caused the two young men to turn. Then Minot saw her coming up the path toward him—coming up that fantast. avenue of palms—tall, fair, white, a lovely figure in a lovely setting—

Ah, yes—Lord Harrowby! He walked at her side, nonchalent, distinguished, almost as tall as a popular illustrator thinks a man in evening clothes should be. Truly, they made a handsome couple. They were to wed. Mr. Minot himself had sworn they were to wed.

He kept the bitterness from his tone as he greeted them there amid the soft magic of the Florida night. Together they went inside. In the center of a magnificent hallway they found Mrs. Bruce standing, like stout Cortez on his Darien peak, triumphant amid the glory of her gold.

Mr. Minot thought Mrs. Bruce's manner of greeting somewhat harried and oppressed. Poor lady, every function was a first night for her. Would the glare of the footlights frighten her. Would she falter in her lines—forget them completely? Only her sisters of the stage could sympathize with her unstandingly now.

"So you are to carry Cynthia away?" Minot heard her saying to Lord Harrowby. "Such a lot of my friends have married into the peerage. Indeed, I have sometimes thought you English have no other pastime save that of slipping engagement rings on hands across the sea."

A soft voice spoke in Minot's ear.

"Mine," Mr. Paddock was saying. "Not bad, eh? But look at that Englishman. Why should I have sat up all last night writing lines to try on him? Can you tell me that?"

Lord Harrowby, indeed, seemed oblivious of Mrs. Bruce's little bon mot. He hemmed and hawed, and said he was a lucky man. But he did not mean that he was a lucky man because he had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Bruce.

Mr. Bruce slipped out of the shadows into the weariness of another formal

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

The BEASTS of TARZAN

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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Continued from First Page

night in the canoe she had found upon the river's edge.

Mugambi did not wish her presence, but there she was, and rather than lose time by returning her to the shore the black permitted her to remain on board the canoe.

As quickly as his awkward companions could paddle the dugout downstream toward the Ugambi and the Kincaid they moved through the darkness. It was with difficulty that Mugambi could make out the shadowy form of the steamer, but as he had it between himself and the ocean it was much more apparent than to one upon either shore of the river.

As he approached it he was amazed to note that it seemed to be receding from him, and finally he was convinced that the vessel was moving down-stream. Just as he was about to urge his creatures to renewed efforts to overtake the steamer the outline of another canoe burst suddenly into view not three yards from the bow of his own craft.

At the same instant the occupants of the stranger discovered the proximity of Mugambi's horde, but they did not at first recognize the nature of the fearful crew. A man in the bow of the oncoming boat challenged them just as the two dugouts were about to touch.

For answer came the menacing growl of a panther, and the follow found himself gazing into the flaming eyes of Sheeta, who had raised himself with his forepaws upon the bow of the boat, ready to leap upon the occupants of the other craft.

Instantly Rokoff realized the peril that confronted him and his fellows. He gave a quick command to fire upon the occupants of the other canoe, and it was this volley and the scream of the terrified native woman in the canoe with Mugambi that both Tarzan and Jane had heard.

Before the slower and less skilled paddlers in Mugambi's canoe could press their advantage and effect a boarding of the enemy the latter had turned swiftly down-stream and were paddling for their lives in the direction of the Kincaid, which was now visible to them.

The vessel, after striking upon the bar, had swung loose again into a slow-moving eddy, which returns up-stream close to the southern shore of the Ugambi, only to circle out once more and join the downward flow a hundred yards or so farther up. Thus the Kincaid was returning Jane Clayton directly into the hands of her enemies.

It so happened that as Tarzan sprang into the river the vessel was not visible to him, and as he swam out into the night he had no idea that a ship drifted so close at hand. He was guided by the sounds which he could hear coming from the two canoes.

As he swam he had vivid recollections of the last occasion upon which he had swum in the waters of the Ugambi, and with them a sudden shudder shook the frame of the giant.

But, though he twice felt something brush his legs from the slimy depths below him, nothing seized him, and of a sudden he quite forgot about crocodiles in the astonishment of seeing a dark mass loom suddenly before him where he had still expected to find the open river.

So close was it that a couple of strokes brought him up to the thing, when, to his amazement, his outstretched hand came in contact with a ship's side.

It did not take the ape-man long to find a way to clamber over the vessel's rail, when there came to his sensitive ears the sound of a struggle at the opposite side of the deck.

Noiselessly he sped across the intervening space.

The moon had risen now, and, though the sky was still banked with clouds, a lesser darkness enveloped the scene than that which had blotted out all sight earlier in the night. His keen eyes, therefore, saw the figures of two men grappling with a woman.

That it was the woman who had accompanied Anderssen toward the interior he did not know, though he suspected as much, as he was now quite certain that this was the deck of the Kincaid upon which chance had led him.

But he wasted little time in idle speculation. There was a woman in danger of harm from two ruffians, which was enough excuse for the ape-man to project his giant thews into the conflict without further investigation.

The first that either of the sailors knew that there was a new force at work upon the ship was the falling of a mighty hand upon a shoulder of each. As if they had been in the grip of a fly-wheel, they were jerked suddenly from their prey.

"What means this?" asked a low voice in their ears.

They were given no time to reply, however, for at the sound of that voice the young woman had sprung to her feet and with a little cry of joy leaped toward their assailant.

"Tarzan!" she cried.

The ape-man hurled the two sailors across the deck, where they rolled, stunned and terrified, into the scuppers upon the opposite side, and with an exclamation of incredulity gathered the girl into his arms.

(To Be Continued.)

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader tell something of the good points in single combed Rhode Island Red chickens? Should there be black in the hackle of the cockerel and is there any smut or black allowed under the outer coat of red on his back?—P., Plain City, Ohio.

I would like some information as to storing cabbage for the winter. If some reader would answer I would appreciate it very much.—S., Meadville, W. Va.

WEEVIL IN BEANS

Seeing a request asking how to keep weevil out of beans and not injure their growth, I recommend the following method: Put the beans in glass fruit jars, wet a piece of cloth with spirits of turpentine and lay in the can on top of the beans. Seal the cans. The weevil will be destroyed and the growth of the beans will not be injured. The beans, however, will be spoiled for cooking purposes. I have been saving my seed peas and beans for years in this manner.—Mrs. T., Florida.

WINTER QUARTERS

The first thing in preparing winter quarters for poultry is to clean up, both inside and out of buildings.

The first point of attack is the hen house. See to it that the roofing is good. Poor roofing means exposure to cold, rain and dampness, which in turn bring out fatal diseases. Plenty of light and ventilation should be provided for. If necessary, cut out part of the south wall of the poultry house, cover this with wire netting, over which place canvas. This arrangement provides for plenty of air and sunshine.

A liberal coating of whitewash sprayed into every corner, crack and crevice is one of the best purifiers that can be used. By the use of whitewash, thorough cleanliness can be established, disease germs can be killed and sour places purified. If half a pound of fish glue be dissolved in hot water and added to each pail of whitewash, the wash will stick almost as good as paint for inside work.

All accumulation of dirt, dust, spider webs and filth must be removed if best results are to be secured from the fowls.

The floor, whether it be of board, stone or dirt, must be thoroughly cleaned and provided with good litter. Perches should be made removable and at the same distance from the ground, about 2½ feet, for too high perches cause bumblefoot among the fowls. The perches should be painted thoroughly with a liquid lice killer and then sprayed with whitewash.

A sufficient number of clean, roomy nests should be provided. Four nests for every 12 hens is best. Feeding troughs, hoppers, drinking fountains, grit boxes and dust baths should all be provided clean and as sanitary as possible.

Poultryman today who are making the business pay know that unless hens are comfortable they won't lay. It is none too soon to prepare the winter quarters and thorough preparation now means time and money saved later on.

THE DAIRY

IMPROVING THE HERD

1. Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.

2. Be regular in time of milking.

3. Keep stables clean, well-lighted and ventilated.

4. Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.

5. Get your neighbor to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester, and test the product of each cow.

6. Discard the animals which have failed at the end of the year to pay for their keep.

7. Breed your cows to a pure-bred registered dairy bull from a family having large and profitable production of butter fat.

8. Raise well the heifer calves from cows, which for one or more generations, have made large and profitable productions of milk and butter fat.

9. Breed heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give cows 6 to 8 weeks' rest between lactation periods.

10. Join a dairy cattle breeders' association. It will help you to keep posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your dairy herd.—Geo. Humphrey, University of Wisconsin.

PASTEURIZING MILK

The great advantage in pasteurizing market milk is to insure its freedom from disease-producing organisms. This is a point which is constantly brought forward in favor of pasteurization of milk. Of course the pasteurized milk will have better keeping qualities than the same milk that has not been pasteurized and of course this is an advantage from the standpoint of the milk dealer, and is also an advantage to the milk consumer.

Outside the cost of the process, there are practically no disadvantages connected with the pasteurization of milk. This is especially true with the way pasteurization is conducted today. There is absolutely no doubt but that milk properly pasteurized and properly handled subsequent thereto is just as healthful a food for children as well as for adults as is raw milk.

Most of the commercial pasteurization of market milk at the present time is done by heating the milk to 145 degrees for approximately 30 minutes. This temperature and time of exposure does not change the milk physically or chemically to any appreciable extent. If milk is heated to higher temperatures or for longer periods of time, the creaming powers of the milk will be influenced, that is, the heated milk will cream less rapidly and somewhat less completely than the raw milk. The milk will also acquire, which is objectionable to many people, what is known as the cooked taste. It is not probable that the nutritive value of the milk is injured, in fact at the present time many physicians advocate the heating of children's milk to the boiling point.

LIVE STOCK

GROUND FEED

For stock raised for the beef market and which is soon to be slaughtered quick feeding is necessary. The grinding of foods brings the greatest results and satisfaction, causing the stock to be able to consume heavier rations. Careful preparation for feed grinding pays big in this instance.

Ground food is also the best to feed exceptionally hard-worked animals that have but limited time for taking their rations. Particularly is this true of farm horses, which are usually hard-worked and spend most of their time in the fields. The best part of their grain should be thoroughly ground. Carriage or saddle horses that are idle a good part of the time in most instance grind their own food. It is always best with idle horses to permit them to do so. Dairy cows which yield a good percentage of milk can be considered in the class of a hard-worked animal and consequently should be kept on ground food rations.

In the matter of sheep the value of grinding depends particularly on the condition of the teeth. Where the teeth are in excellent shape and are capable of crushing the whole feeds so that mastication is thorough and the digestive juices can operate satisfactorily, many feeders prefer whole grains, but in the majority of herds the grinding for sheep rations is looked upon as the most satisfactory and likewise the most productive in dollars and cents value.

The increase in indigestibility by the grinding of grain varies according to the animal's feed. One authority states that in the case of horses the digestibility when fed ground rations is increased as much as 14 per cent. One of the great French experts made an experiment with one thousand cab and omnibus horses in France. His findings were that some advantages are gained by the grinding of food for horses but in many instances, however, it does not appear, according to his experiments, to cover the cost of operation. As his tests are confined exclusively to a certain type of work horses, his opinion on the advisability of feeding ground food must not be taken to cover all types of work horses.

As stated above, farm horses which are worked constantly six and sometimes seven days a week actually need to have their food ground because at the time of their taking rations every function of their body, particularly their digestive organs, should have the least tax possible.

The feeding time of farm horses is resting time and unless every organ of the animal is resting the rations are not apt to be beneficial. Particularly is this true of old horses and the consensus of opinion is that ground grain is always fed to advantage.

At the North Carolina experimental station ear corn as compared with corn and cob meal for horse rations, the difference is greatly in favor of corn and cob meal.

ASPHALT FEED FLOORS

Asphalt would have no advantage over concrete as a feeding floor for hogs other than being more elastic. It is doubtful whether this advantage would be worth the extra expense of the asphalt.

Asphalt requires a good concrete foundation to be successful and must be thoroughly rolled when placed. Usually a base of four inches is required and the asphalt is laid from two to three inches thick over that. The base should be of a 1:3.5 concrete. This would make a fairly satisfactory floor in itself.

If asphalt has any germicidal qualities, they would be very slight and would be worth nothing in the course of two or three weeks' use. It would be sanitary in that it might be easily cleaned. However, the same could be said of concrete.—F. W. Ives, Ohio State University.

HOG SELECTION

One man likes a big, rangy, roomy hog, another wants something thick, compact and chunky. One likes a quickly maturing animal, while another wants something growthy. One wants a large, lop ear; another a tiny ear of which one-third of the tip breaks over, so the differences in taste run.

However personal fancies may differ, the one thing that everyone who grows swine should keep in mind is to get a really useful animal.

Business is business, and few can afford to gratify personal fancy. You need to consider the feeds you have, the markets you have to supply and other things of this nature, in selecting the hogs to grow. There are some features that are essential about hogs as well as some that are no—just as there is about everything else. Where the ear breaks cannot be said to be an important feature. Let it be of medium size and thickness, for too thick and unwieldy an ear is always associated with a slowly-maturing, unevenly-fleshed, thin-skinned animal; a small ear indicates lack of strength and too great refinement.

The snout and jowl of an animal are other points to which considerable attention is given. Shall the animal be long in the snout and heavy in the jowl, or shall it be short in the snout and light in the jowl? And shall the dish of the nose be large or small? That all depends on the utility of it. If a long snout enables the hog to eat better or if it is associated with greater length of body, and this is desired, then it may be a good idea to select for it. If a heavy jowl is in any way useful to the hog, then it may be a feature to be desired, but if it impedes its eating, prevents the pig from getting into the trough as it should, then it is to be avoided.

Many times in the history of the hog industry the question has been asked, "What type of hog is best to grow? Shall it be the lard type or bacon type?" Many times the answer has been, "That simply depends upon one's preference in the matter." It depends in large measure upon the sorts of feed one can grow. Some believe a lard hog will not be a lard hog unless a man has lard hog feeds for it—and the same of the bacon hog. Therefore a fellow is on the wrong track when he is trying to grow lard hogs unless he has lard hog feeds for them.

Many a man has seen a herd of lard hogs which were very typical in the beginning taken into parts of the country not essentially corn districts and in the course of a few generations has seen those lard hogs lose almost all their type characteristics and become bacon animals. Just so do bacon hogs raised in the corn belt, unless fed on milk, pasture and kindred feeds instead of on corn, lose their bacon characteristics. Why then should a man who has plenty of milk and pasture, but little corn, go out of his way to get lard hogs? And why should the man who has plenty of corn and grain, but little milk and pasture, hurt himself to grow bacon both types, so why not grow the type that the feed at hand will most hogs? There is always a demand for economically produce?

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

Medicine Not Needed in This Case.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health. Ask him if coffee is a cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading an advertisement of Postum I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and in about two weeks I could sleep better and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were coffee drinkers, but they had not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE ORCHARD

APPLE RULES

Some good apple-picking rules: 1. Pick lower limbs first. 2. See that the ladder is pushed into the tree gently so as not to knock off or bruise the fruit. 3. Hang the basket so as to be able to pick with both hands. 4. Lay the apples in; not drop or throw them. 5. Pick no specked apples. 6. Pick no small, green ones. 7. Do not take much time picking a few little apples out of reach—let them go. 8. In emptying, pour gently, as you would eggs. 9. Do not set one basket or crate on another so that the apples below will be bruised. 10. Lift and set down gently all filled crates. 11. Use spring wagon in hauling, avoid rough ground, and go slow except on smooth road.

STORING POTATOES

It will soon be time to plan for storing the winter potatoes. In order to prevent loss of potatoes after storage, the farmer must use care in selucting his tubers for storage. All potatoes showing signs of rot or those bruised in handling, should be used or sold and not stored. The organisms that cause rot in potatoes attack the tubers in the fields, or through wounds when handled, and this infection spreads throughout the crop. The tubers should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated cellar. A warm, moist cellar is very favorable to rot. The temperature of the storage cellar should be kept at about 35 Fahrenheit.

PICKING APPLES

The fruit grower who has followed as carefully as he could, the methods which modern experience has shown to be necessary to grow a crop of fine apples is wise above many of his neighbors. Having thus secured an abundant crop, he will show additional wisdom if he conducts the harvesting so that no injury comes to the fruit through carelessness or unwise methods.

Whether the apples are to be used by the grower or are to be shipped to a more or less distant market, their condition when they reach the consumer will depend largely upon the degree of care with which they are handled between the time when they ripen upon the tree and the time when they reach the consumer. If there is any time in the growing and handling of the apple when extreme care will pay better in satisfaction and in dollars than it will in the hand picking of the fruit, we have never discovered it. A break in the skin, or a bruise, although it may appear very slight and apparently insignificant, is detrimental to the keeping qualities.

Some varieties of apples bruise very easily, especially when they have reached a stage of ripeness suitable for harvesting. We have seen R. I. Greenings and other light colored ones, where the impressions of the fingers of the pickers were easily discernible on many specimens, almost immediately after the picking, says the writer. This was needless, for it is not necessary to grasp the apple so tightly after it has reached the proper state of ripeness indicated by the stem parting readily from the twig when it is raised upward. Cuts produced by the finger nails of the picker are very easily made, and probably in most cases, unconsciously, and they were scarcely noticeable at the time.

At first thought these may seem small matters to consider. But that it is worth thinking about is indicated by the statement of an orchardist in the state of Washington who is reported to have said that "a picker with untrimmed, dirty nails can do five times as much damage as his wages amount to." The pulling of the stem from the cavity produces a break into which germs may be carried or where decay may begin.

What is the proper receptacle for the picker to carry into the tree in which to place the apples as he picks them? Many use a grain sack strapped across the right shoulder and under the left arm. Others carry in the same way a so-called improved sack with a movable bottom through which the apples may be allowed to flow when the sack is emptied. Some use the ordinary half bushel market basket and others the rigid, round half bushel basket with a swing handle. We do not question that each one is using the receptacle that he believes to be the best for the purpose. But a little careful thought on the subject might cause him to change his practice.

The real object of hand picking is to prevent bruises. If this were not essential, what a lot of time and tedious labor we could avoid by shaking or poling them from the trees and picking them from the ground! To prevent bruises, the fruit must not be allowed to bump any hard substance. With the apples in a sack it is almost impossible to avoid such striking when climbing up or down ladders or through trees. The thin "market" basket is but little safer. In our own practice we have found the round half bushel basket, buolt of heavy oak splints the most satisfactory. If this is lined with heavy felt or similar material it becomes just about ideal for the purpose. But even with this care must be exercised. Do not throw or drop the apple into the basket, but lay it in carefully. One apple dropped upon another may cause a bad bruise. Of course, this will take more time to pick a given number of bushels, but it will be time profitably spent. The careful and desirable picker does not boast of the large quantity that he can handle in a given time. Well done is far better than quickly done, and it is only the exceptional person who can combine the two successfully.

POULTRY

GREEN FEED

To lay well during the summer and fall months, the hens must have an abundance of tender vegetable matter. As the weather becomes warm and dry, the grasses and vegetation on the range become tough and fibery, and are not eaten by the hens in sufficient quantity to induce the best egg-yield. To provide green feed the writer sows a plot of ground to rape, which is cut and fed to the hens. Cabbage and sprouted oats are also good. Poke, found growing in waste places on many farms, is also eaten by the hens with a relish. If the shoots and leaves of the poke stalk are pulled and fed, while small and tender, the plant will throw out new sprouts and branches that will be ready for feeding in 10 days or two weeks. These small shoots and leaves, even in dry weather, are always succulent and tender. It certainly is surprising the amount of green feed a big poke stalk will supply in a season.

GAPES IN CHICKENS

The "gapes" often cause heavy loss in a flock of young chickens. If care is taken to keep the chicks off of the ground and to keep them out of the wet there need be little danger. "Gapes" are caused by small worms that fasten themselves to the inside wall of the windpipe. They thus obstruct the passage of the air and cause suffocation. The gape worm is a parasite in the common earthworm.

The chicks pick them up and thus introduce the gape worms into their systems. Some ground that has long been used for chicken runs may become badly infested with gape worms. A change of location is advisable. Plow up the old range, grow a crop on it and in a year or two it will likely be free from parasites.

MASH FOR CHICKENS

Most farmers feed too much whole grain to their chickens; many feeding nothing but grain. The feeding of a ration composed entirely of whole grain throws an undue strain upon the organs of the hens which is likely to cause digestive troubles. Besides, whole grain is entirely too fattening and hens receiving such a ration are never thoroughly nourished, nor do they receive the egg-making elements in the proportion to induce a good egg-yield.

In feeding poultry best results are obtained by feeding one-half the food ground. The by-products of mills are usually richer in egg-making elements than the grains from which they are made. Thus, wheat bran is much richer in protein, the egg-making element, than whole wheat, and it is much cheaper. The same can be said of middlings.

The ground ration should be bulky in character, that is it should occupy a rather large bulk in proportion to its weight. A mash that has given good results is composed of two parts bran, one part each of corn meal, middlings, cut clover, beef scrap and ground oats, (with hulls sifted out). This mash can be fed dry in self feeding hoppers, or as a wet mash. If skim milk or buttermilk is to be had in mixing the wet mash, the proportion of beef scrap can be reduced one-half.

POULTRY ADVICE

During moulting time good care is necessary as the birds are taking the vacation that brings them back ready for heavy winter laying. Good feed, clean water, a well ventilated coop and freedom from mites and lice are necessary.

It is surprising how easy it is to prevent lice in the start and also discouraging to note how they will sometimes multiply in a dirty coop even when the birds are occasionally dusted. The remedy is to keep the coop clean and well disinfected and then fight the lice right from the start. It is easy to keep a clean flock clean and it takes a lot of patience to destroy all of the lice in a badly infested poultry plant.

The farm fowl, if given her preference in selecting a roost, would doubtless choose a substantial apple limb rounded just right to allow her to hold on with ease. A good two by four with the upper edges planed round like an apple bough makes a strong, substantial roost.

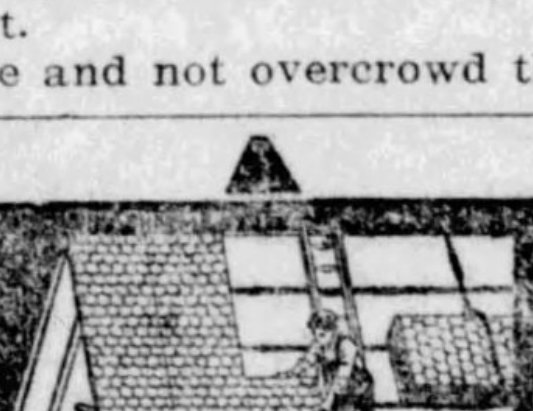
Be sure and not overcrowd the poultry house. The fowl that scratches all day on the best of ranges will not prosper if she is compelled to spend seven or eight hours of every day in an ill-ventilated and crowded poultry house.

Turnips and cabbages are not difficult crops to grow as a sideline on many farms and a plentiful supply of these vegetables should be raised annually for the poultry. They can be stored in a clean and dry place where they will keep all winter and furnish a portion of the necessary green food.

Oyster shells are furnished the chickens to stimulate the production of eggs. The hen that is laying freely will eat a lot of oyster shells as her body requires the ingredients that make up the egg shell. For this reason oyster shells should be supplied all the year around and in the winter it is especially necessary to keep up the supply of high quality eggs when eggs are high.

If care is used around the hens they soon become very quiet in your presence and will not be frightened if you remove eggs from under them. The farmer who can make his hens strut around and talk to him like personal friends, has no trouble with what might be termed a wild flock.

Easy to Put On



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And a $10,000 Guarantee Bond insures you against lightning loss. All styles and sizes. Edwards Metal Roofing comes in handy sheets all ready to lay. Goes on with hammer and nails—Then your roof is on for good!

It will pay you to write for Bargain Catalog No. 1075 Give size of roof for complete estimate of cost. Write today—now—while prices are still down.

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Absolutely Weather-tight in All Seasons

DUCKS AND GEESE

Ducks and geese should always be kept away from the chickens. If allowed in the same yards, the ducks and geese would so befoul the drinking water that the health of the chickens would be in constant danger.

Ducks and geese should never be picked after the cool days of fall come. To grow rapidly the ration for ducks should include a liberal quantity of animal food. As long as the range is good, geese require little, if any feeding. But when the vegetation on the range is killed, they should be fed liberally twice a day. A good mash for geese is composed of two parts bran, one part each of middlings and corn meal and four parts chopped vegetables, cut clover or alfalfa. Whole grain should be fed very sparingly.

Ducks and geese are subject to but one serious disease — rheumatism, caused by sleeping in damp quarters. They can stand any degree of dampness during the day, when they are exercising, but at night they should be kept comfortable and dry. The sleeping room should be kept bedded with clean, dry straw.

THE GARDEN

FALL TOMATOES

Go into the garden shortly before the frost season comes on, and carefully pick the green or nearly-mature tomatoes, with stem attached, and carry them to the cellar with as little bruising as possible. Do not pile in the cellar, but spread them out on a shelf or floor. When ripened in this way, they are quite as delicious as when gathered fresh from the field, and the more you save in this way, the less will be the quantity of canned goods necessary for the early winter supply.

HANDLING CELERY

The bracing fall weather will stimulate the demand for celery. At this season when it is selling readily at good prices, there is a tendency to rush celery to market before it is well blanched. This is a mistake, because it necessitates severe trimming at the market end, and the product goes to the cheaper trade. To catch the best trade, celery must be fully blanched, clean and well trimmed.

"Handling" celery should be finished promptly and the rows ridged as fast as possible. If the soil is allowed to get into the hearts of the plants it will cause rot. Celery intended for storage should not be ridged. In some quarters there is a prejudice against blanching celery with boards. It is claimed that blanching with earth makes it crisper and gives it a better flavor. Just the same, much of the product grown in various parts of the country is blanched with boards, and it sells for top prices, too.

SPINDLING SPROUTS

If you plant potatoes which produce weak and spindling sprouts, you will not secure a good crop.

There is a disease, found almost all over the world, known as "spindling sprout," which most of us have noticed both in the field and in the cellar. You have seen the seed potatoes with the weak sprouts, and you have seen hills in the fall which made nothing but little potatoes.

This disease is hereditary. Doctor Hall, at the Geneva station, planted 40 of these potatoes, and the yield gave nothing but small potatoes, and only about half a pound to the hill.

It is supposed that this weakness is produced by dry, hot weather in the growing season. Potatoes like a cool, moist climate, and they run out in hot and droughty conditions. Before planting, give your seed a sprouting test—say six weeks before planting. Sprout some of the seed in a warm, dark place. If all potatoes produce strong sprouts, it is safe seed to plant. If some of the potatoes bring the spindling sprouts, it is as unsafe to plant them as it would be to plant corn a good portion of which does not sprout well.

If the seed is poor, secure better seed. This may be obtainable in the neighborhood, or it may be necessary to send to some northern climate for it.

FARM BRIEFS

Rhubarb may be planted in October. Set the plants about threee feet apart, in rows spaced four feet apart.

If you have only one colt to wean, don't put it in a dark out-of-the-way stable. Give it some companionship, a calf, or some live thing, and go to it often with some dainty.

See that the onions are perfectly dry when you store them away.

Carrots and other roots buried in sand in the cellar will not wither nor lose their fresh taste.

Tender and half-hardy roses and plants should be protected through the winter with leaves, straw, burlap or earth.

Where only a few cabbages are to be stored it is a good plan to wrap the heads in newspapers and put them on shelves in a cool cellar.

Cut gladioli when the flowers first begin to open and the spikes will last a long time.

Seed down a cover crop in the orchard at once if it has not been done.

Buy hyacinth, daffodils and other spring flowering bulbs to pot for the winter.

Good horses are in such demand now that it will pay any farmer with good horse sense to sit up and take notice.

Cut out all old canes of the raspberry and pinch back some of the new growth.

Don't make the pigs sleep outdoors during the cold nights. Make the shelters comfortable, or let them run in the pig house to sleep.

You can cure a cow of sucking herself by putting a good-size copper ring in her nose and a couple of smaller rings through the large one. It does not interfere with the cow's eating.

The stored-up feed for the winter feeding of the flock should be clover or alfalfa hay, oats, wheat bran, linseed meal and roots.

Don't sacrifice a fall calf from a choice dairy cow. Give it good care, and it will be ready to go to pasture in the spring, not far behind the earlier calves in growth.

Take up a few plants of parsley and set in pots or boxes in the kitchen window or a light basement window. They do not need much light or care and furnish an abundance of material for winter garnishing.

The hog has a well established place in the farm economy. Formerly kept mainly as a sort of scavenger, he now vies in importance with the best assets of the farm. The man who takes hog raising seriously is always a winner.

Neglect is costly in a flock of sheep, for they feel it more quickly than other animals, and are slower to recover. Be sure there is room enough at the troughs and racks so there will be no crowding. This is important.

If you are forced to put a bell on one of the cows, do not make the highly strung, nervous cow carry it and submit to its constant clanging. Such a cow usually pays the best of any in the herd, and a bell will not increase her profits.

A good investment is 100 pounds of bones bought at the market in town. They sell for a cent or a cent and a half a pound. They can be chopped so that the hogs can get hold of the pieces, and they will do the rest. Blood meal could be fed in small quantities to satisfy the chicken appetite.

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The better to supply our increasing Eastern trade, we are carrying a complete stock of engines, spare parts and accessories in our new factory branch in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Less Than $17.50 Per H-P.

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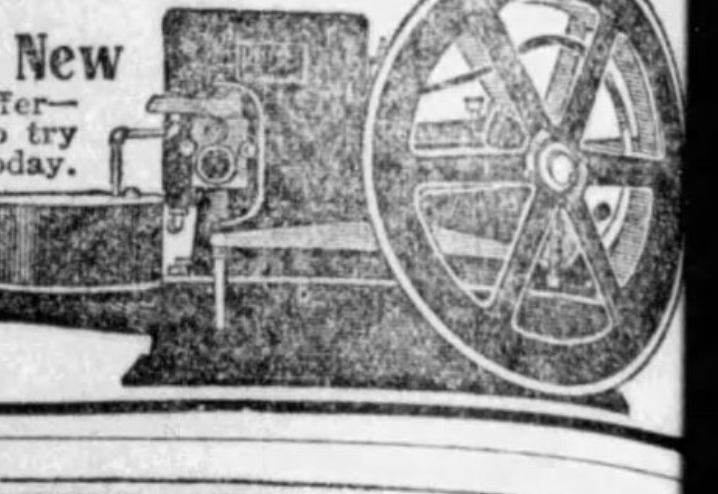
Our Pittsburgh branch means a saving in freight to our Eastern customers, as well as a big saving in time of delivery of engines. Also it makes the time shorter for correspondence, as the Pittsburgh office is fully equipped with competent people from our home office to carry on all business and give complete service the same as has been the case in our Kansas City office for so many years.



Lower Prices; Better Engines; Send for New Free Book Write our nearest office and get our latest offer—cash or easy terms before you arrange to try any engine. Let us show you our new eye-opener. Write today.

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You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

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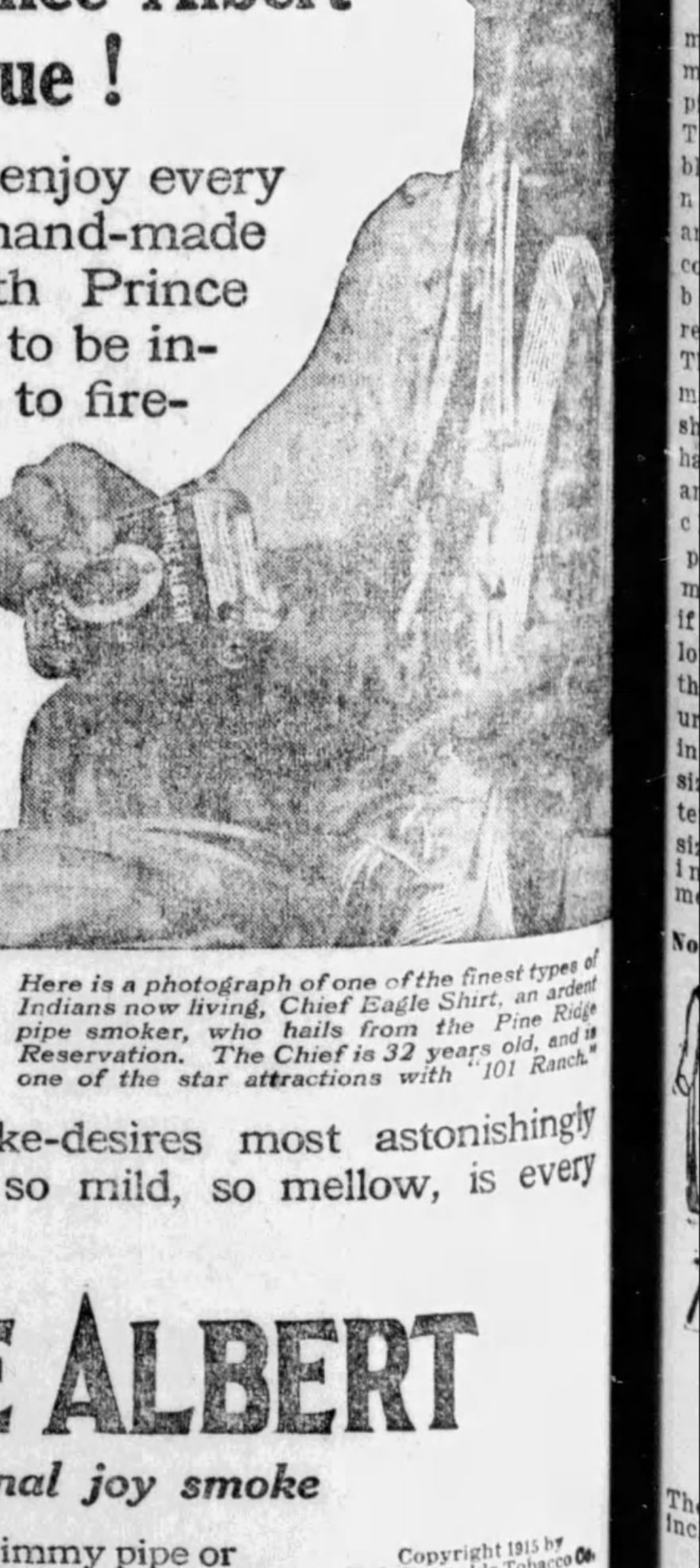

Here is a photograph of one of the finest types of Indians now living, Chief Eagle Shirt, who hails from the Pine Ridge Reservation. The Chief is 32 years old, and is one of the star attractions with "101 Ranch."

It cheers up your smoke-desires most astonishingly—so chummy, so cool, so mild, so mellow, is every fragrant puff of

PRINCE ALBERT

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Realize, it can't cost you more than 5c or 10c to prove that Prince Albert is all the most ardent enthusiast ever claimed for it!

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and in that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in the finest possible condition.

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WILSON DEMANDS FULL DISAVOWAL

Bernstorff's Position on Arabic Case Satisfactory as Far as It Goes.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Administration officials at the White House today made in plain that at the present time there is absolutely no tension in the negotiations under way between Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Secretary of State Lansing. While no official statement was made, it was learned the assurances which have been made by the German ambassador are satisfactory so far as they have gone.

The President, however, believes they should be more specific. When Count von Bernstorff is told this, it is believed here he will change them at once to conform to President Wilson's desires.

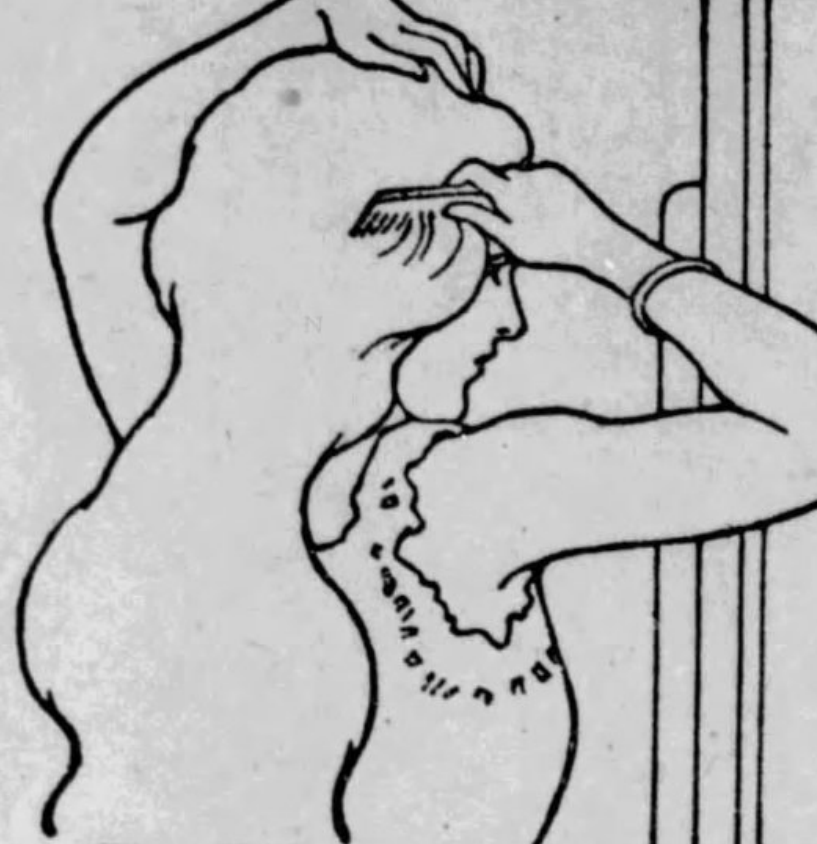
Doesn't Meet Requirements.

Following a conference last night between Secretary of State Lansing and the President, the intimation was conveyed in official circles today that Count von Bernstorff is to be told that the last suggestion conveyed by him to Secretary Lansing does not meet the requirements of the President. The point at issue in the Arabic case, in the opinion of the President, is whether the opinion of a submarine commander is to govern whether a passenger-carrying liner is to be sunk. The President is understood to hold that, if the German orders to her submarine commanders were issued in good faith that they must not attack passenger liners without warning, then the attack on the Arabic was without justification. The submarine could have submerked in his opinion, instead of having torpedoed the liner.

Must Disavow Act.

Because of the precedent involved it is understood the President insists Germany shall disavow the attack on the White Star liner and agree that in the future no vessel shall be attacked under similar circumstances.

The next conference between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing will be held here Wednesday morning, it is believed. No official statement can be obtained on the matter, owing to the request of the German envoy that no publicity be attached to the negotiations.



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To those who have endured for years the itching torments of eczema or other such skin-eruptions, the relief that the first use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap gives is perfectly incredible. After all the suffering they have endured and all the useless treatments they spent good money for, they cannot believe anything so simple, mild and inexpensive can stop the itching and burning INSTANTLY! And they find it still more wonderful that the improvement is permanent and that Resinol really drives away the eruption completely in a very short time. Perhaps there is a pleasant surprise like this in store for you. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

EXCAVATORS UNEARTH ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE

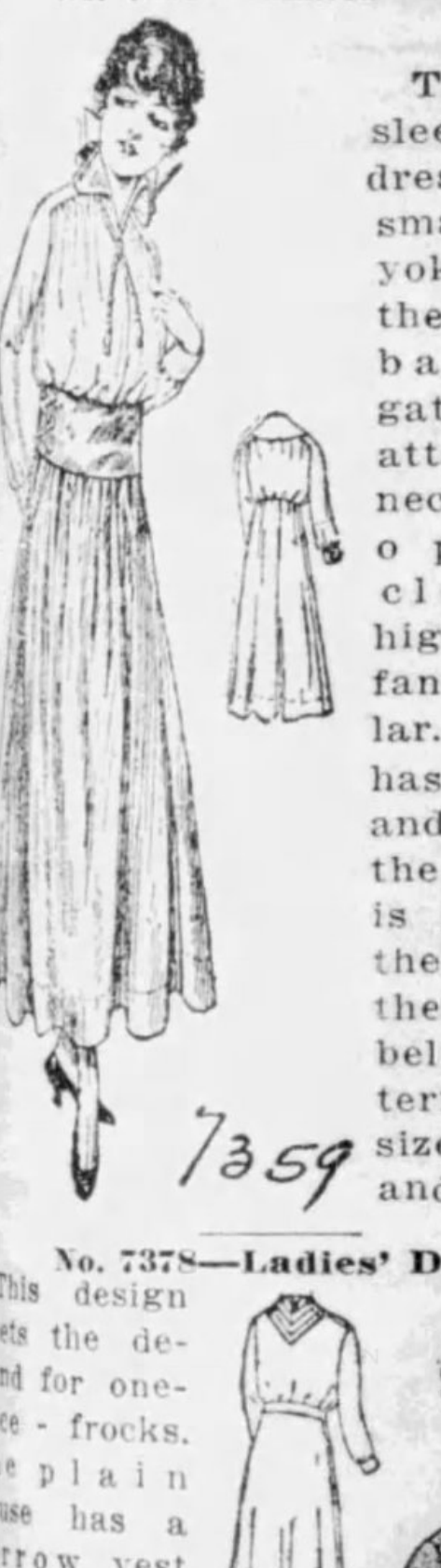
Naples, Sept. 30.—Professor Spinazola reports that a Roman amphitheatre in a fine state of preservation has been discovered near Pozzuoli. The structure, whose first row of seats have already been uncovered by excavation, is 400 feet long and 300 feet wide.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

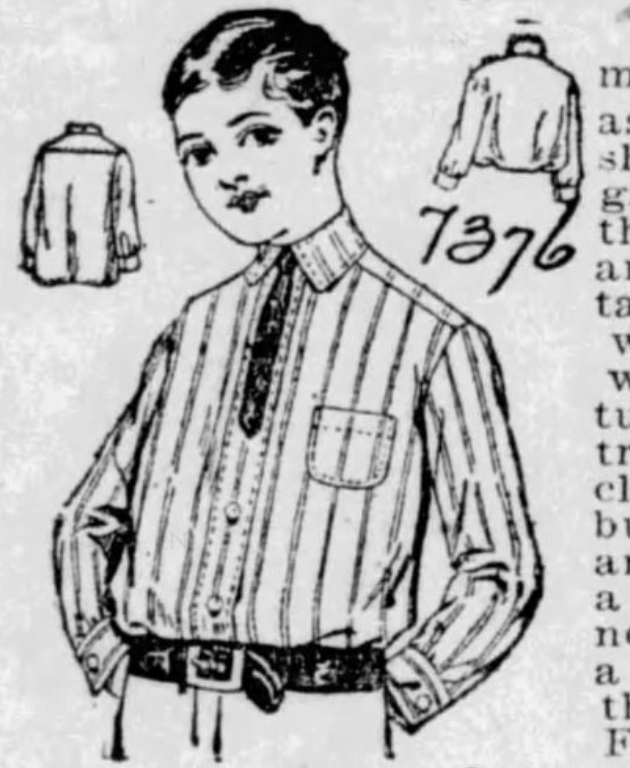
Address: **Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

No. 7359—Misses' Dress.



The raglan sleeve of this dress makes a small shoulder yoke to which the fronts and back, both gathered, are attached. The neck may be open or closed with high stock or fancy roll collar. The skirt has two pieces and closes at the left side. It is gathered at the top where there is a wide belt. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

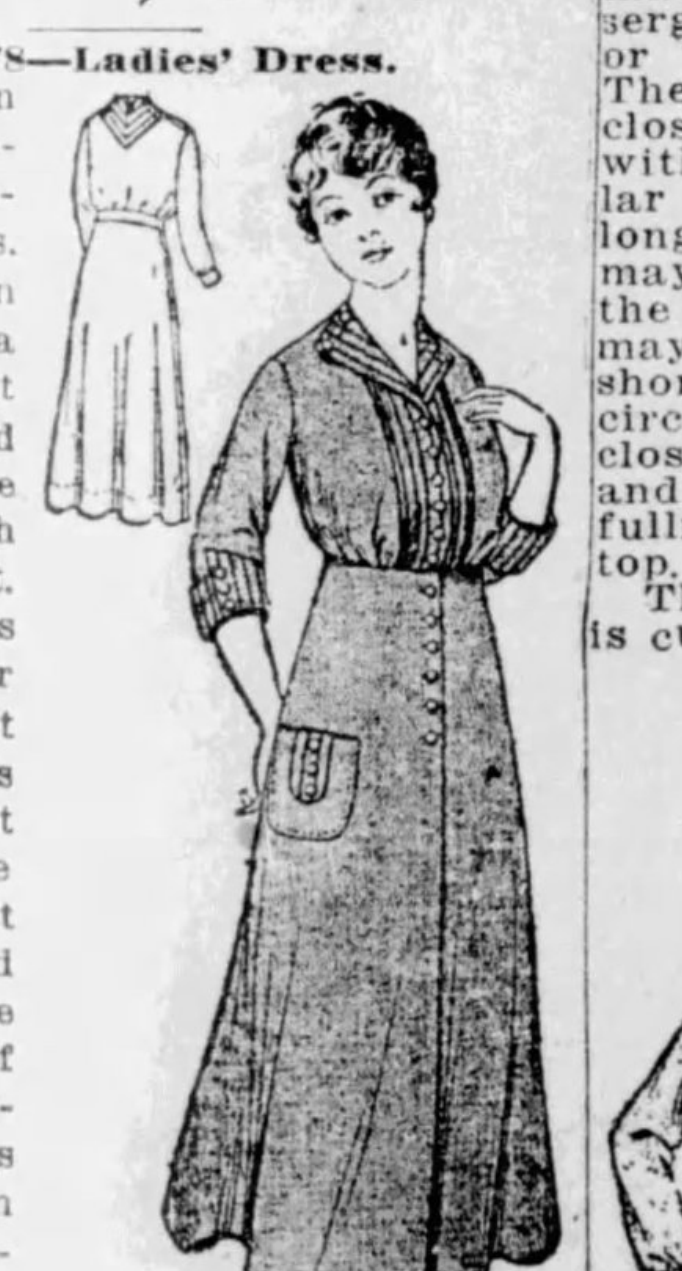
7376—Boys' Blouse.



This garment may be made as either a short blouse gathered at the waist on an elastic or tape or else with shirt tails which are tucked into the trousers. It closes with a button band and has either a soft, permanent collar or a neckband at the throat. Front and back are plain except for small pocket on the left breast. The shirt sleeves end in a cuff at the wrist.

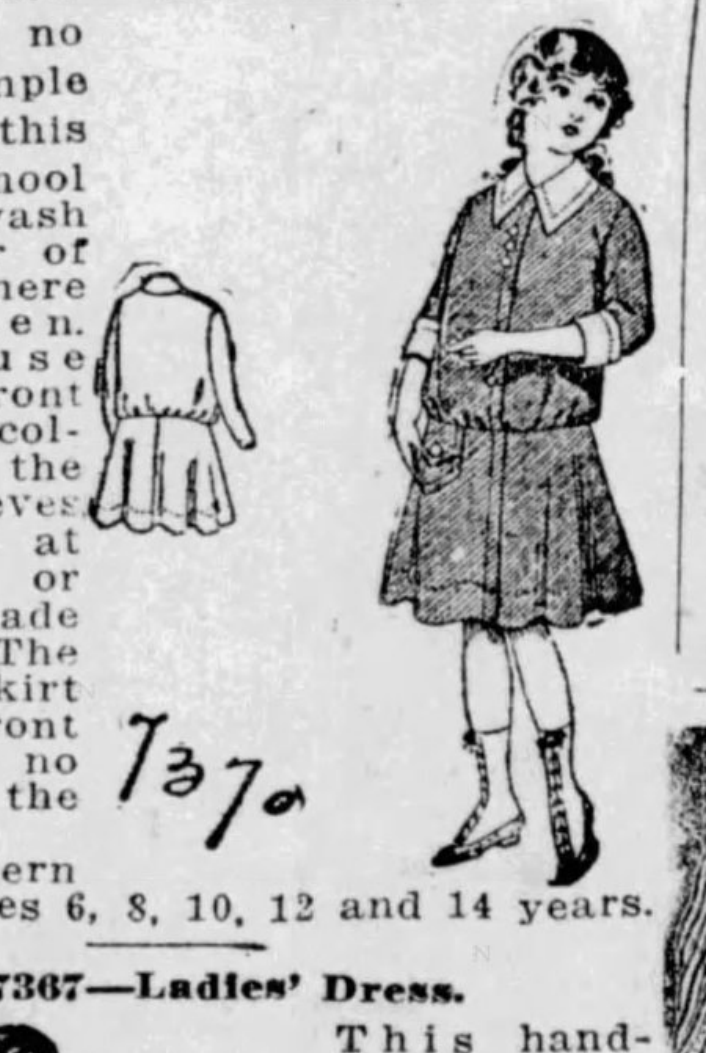
The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 7378—Ladies' Dress.



This design meets the demand for one-piece-frocks. The plain blouse has a narrow vest and a pointed collar in the back, with revers in front. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt has three gores and a front closing. The patch pocket may be omitted if desired. The lower edge of the skirt measures 2⅛ yards in the medium size. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure.

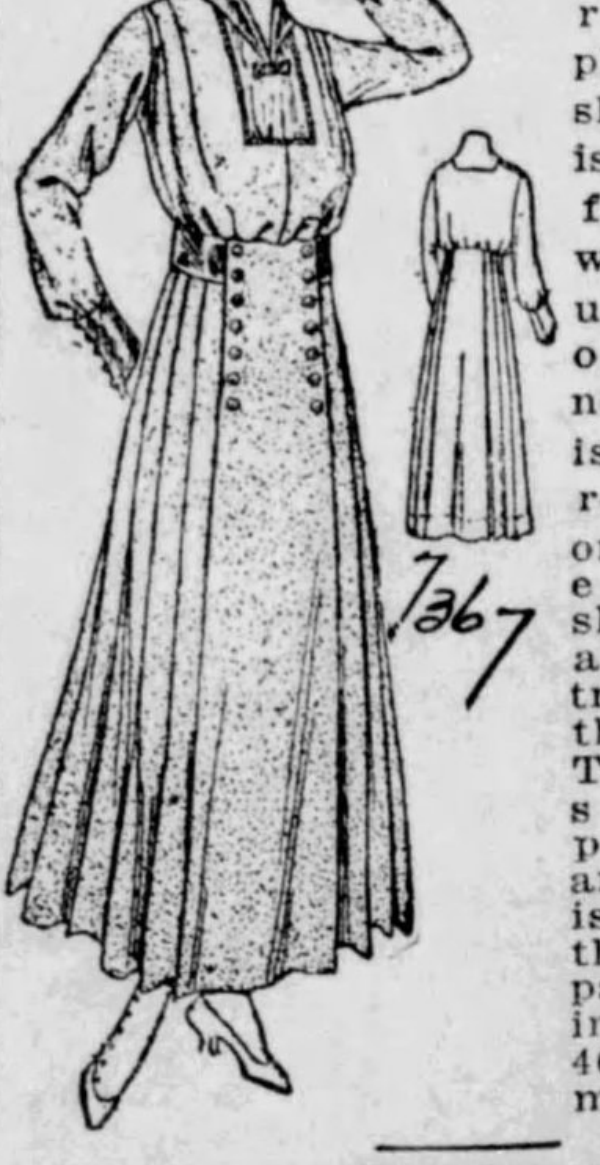
7370—Girls' Dress.



There is no more simple style than this for a school dress of wash material or of serge, cashmere or velveteen. The blouse closes in front with flat collar and the long sleeves may end at the wrist or may be made shorter. The circular skirt closes in front and has no fullness at the top.

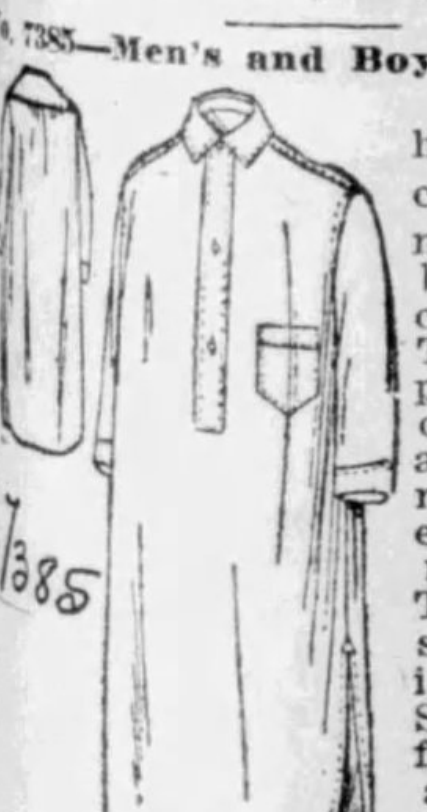
The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 7367—Ladies' Dress.



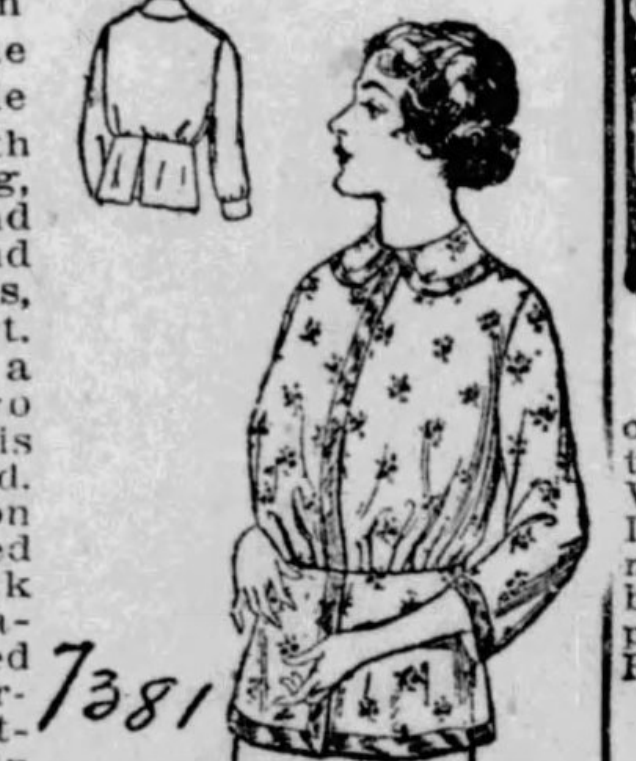
This handsome dress has the fullness of the front arranged in pleats at each shoulder. There is also a small, full chemisette, which may be used or omitted. The neck is finished with a rolling collar or with plain edge. The sleeve is full and puffs a trifle above the deep cuff. The four-gore skirt has panel front and back and is pleated at the sides. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure.

No. 7385—Men's and Boys' Night Shirt.



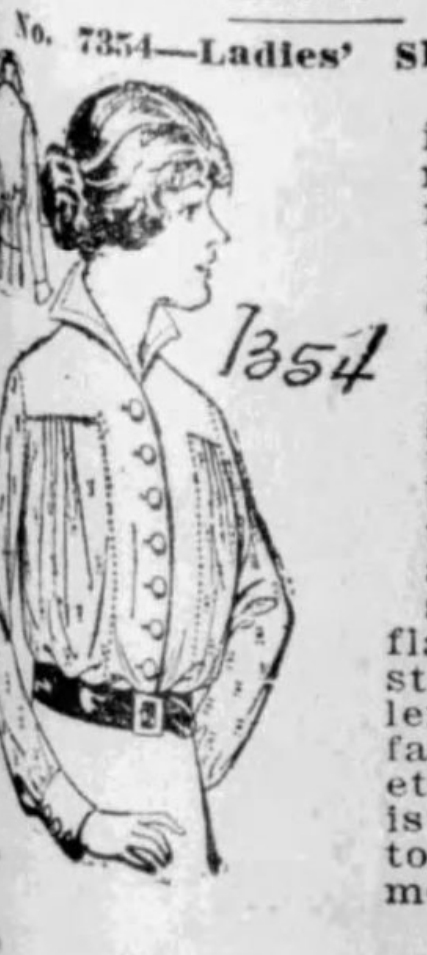
This garment has the usual closing in front made with a band or in coat style. There is a patch pocket on one breast and the neck may have either high or round finish. There is a shoulder yoke in the back. Sateen, outing flannel, muslin and the like are used for this garment. The patern is cut in sizes 26 to 44 inches, chest measure.

No. 7381—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.



This plain little sacque has a simple bodice, with front closing, high neck and flat collar and plain sleeves, long or short. There is a peplum in two parts, and this may be omitted. Challie, cotton crepe, figured and plain silk and wash materials are used for this garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

No. 7354—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



This charming waist is made with a front yoke, cut in one with the front panel. The materials at each side of this may be gathered or pleated. The back is plain, the sleeves full and long, with straight or flare cuff. The style is excellent for crepe fabrics, taffetas, etc. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure.

The government of Argentina has employed a Japanese expert to conduct an extensive campaign to increase rice production throughout the republic.

OPENS BIDS FOR 16 SUBMARINES

Navy Department Will Have 74 Underseas Craft When All Completed.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Proposals for 16 submarines were opened at the navy department today. When completed they will bring the total of Uncle Sam's underwater craft up to 74. The new boats will be designed primarily for coast defense, although they will have a steaming radius which will permit them to cross the Atlantic ocean if necessary.

In design and equipment, the new U boats will be modeled after the eight craft of the K class already in commission, with all the improvements of the latest, or class L, 11 of which are already built or building. They will have a length of 160 feet with a 17-foot beam, a surface displacement of 450 to 475 tons and an underwater displacement of some 600 tons. They will make a moderate speed of some 13 to 15 knots an hour on the surface.

As far as the naval constructors have been able to ascertain, these latest vessels will be larger than the 10 U-boats recently completed for the European allies in Montreal and sent

These latest submarine craft will be armed, like the boats of the K class, with one small gun on deck, and four torpedo tubes, two fore and two aft. They will be equipped with the lead type of storage battery employed on most of the submarines already in commission. While this battery is not faultless, the naval experts consider the much discussed Edison battery as still in the experimental stage. It is claimed for the latter battery that it does away with danger from chlorine gas, and it has been decided to try it out on two of across the Atlantic under their own steam. From this it is inferred that they will have a wider steaming radius and afford ample accommodations for the crew to remain at sea for many weeks at a time. While they can cross the ocean easily, their speed will not permit them to accompany the fleet. The only fleet going submarine now under construction is the Schley. Two other similar boats have been authorized, however. the underwater fighters. But as it costs three times as much as the lead type, its general adoption in the navy has not yet been determined upon.

The new vessels, for which bids were opened today, will require two years in construction.

GUARD PLANS FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS

Navy Keeps Secret New Ideas on Defense.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Hull plans of the two new 32,000 ton superdreadnaughts, bids for which were advertised recently, are being closely guarded by navy department officials, as they include new ideas as to defense against torpedo attacks. While the general characteristics of the ships have been made public, no details of the hull construction have been given out.

It is understood, however, that the experiments with floating caissons, begun immediately after the effectiveness of submarines was demonstrated in the European war, have thrown light upon the problem of guarding ships' bottoms from torpedo attack and that provision has been made in plans for the new vessels for greater subdivision and possibly for a degree of armor over vital sections.

BAR SAILING IN NEW ZONE

Washington, Sept. 29.—Consul General Skinner at London yesterd y notified the state department that all sailings in the Bristol channel—the southern outlet of the Irish sea—had been prohibited, owing to the fact that submarines are operating in that vicinity.

EmbroideredAprons10c each

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Organ Book ☐ } Mark which
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PRESIDENT SCRUTINIZES APPROPRIATIONS CLOSELY

Begins Scanning Estimates of Cabinet Members.

Washington, Sept. 30.—President Wilson Thursday began examining the annual appropriation estimates prepared by cabinet members for presentation to congress in December. The President has instructed that the estimates be kept as low as possible, and that strict economy be observed. Before being finally submitted to Secretary McAdoo, October 15, it is probable cabinet members will confer with him to coordinate the estimates of the different departments as much as possible.

The President discussed the department of justice estimates with Attorney General Gregory Thursday. He will confer with other cabinet members during the next two weeks.

War and navy department estimates, which will provide increased appropriations for the national defense, have not been fully submitted to the President. Chairman Padgett, of the house naval affairs committee, saw Secretary Daniels yesterday on the subject and later will talk with President Wilson.

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15c

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine From Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the hundred thousand circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, 59 Douglas St., Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months. —Advertisement.

474 SURVIVE WARSHIP BLAST

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 2.—The number of survivors of the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin, which was wrecked September 28 by an explosion that followed a fire, is now announced as 474.

MAGNIFICENT DINNER SET FREE.

The Most Gigantic Offer Of The Century.

You Need No Money. We Trust You. We Pay Freight.

To gain a wider distribution for our strictly pure, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE, a magnificently embossed, artistically floral decorated, full size

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of extra quality and finely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, Baking Powder, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears and Needles (as per Plan 2351) here illustrated. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY are in this offer, as we buy in such large lots that we can afford to give more good goods for less money than any other concern in the entire country.

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OUR PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX

ALL OF OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume and Soap Offers, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Silverware, Clocks, Lamps, Furniture, Graniteware, Rugs, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, in fact, anything you need. We also pay large cash commissions.

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IGNORES RATINGS AND LAUDS NAVY

Secretary Daniels Declares Battleships Never Were in Better Shape.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels says the American battleship fleet was never in a more efficient condition.

A comparison of the records of the various members of the fleet for the years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, gives exactly the opposite impression, however.

When this comparison was shown to the secretary he declined to comment on it. He said that he made his assertion that the fleet today is in better shape than ever before on the authority of Admiral Fletcher, its commander.

For the year ending June 30, 1915, the battleship Michigan stood first in "battle efficiency," according to the official ranking of the navy department, with a rating of 78.61 per cent. For the year ending June 30, 1914, on the other hand, the battleship Wyoming stood first in "battle efficiency," according to the official ranking of the department, with a rating of 90.21 per cent perfect.

Won't Discuss Ratings.

When these figures were shown to Secretary Daniels he said he could not vouch for them, inasmuch as he did not have the department's rankings before him. When informed that they were the official figures of the department he declined to discuss them.

Other official of the navy department insisted that it would be wrong to charge that the fleet has fallen off in efficiency because of the difference in the "battle efficiency" ratings between this year and last. They said that the conditions under which the tests were made were much more difficult this year, and that the relative standing of the fleet as a whole was much higher. When asked why the conditions were not taken into account in making up the ratings, so that there could be some accurate basis of comparison for the layman, these officials declined to answer.

Inferior Efficiency Seen.

The disclosure that there is an apparent falling off in battle efficiency of the fleet over last year, if the ratings given officially by the department for the two years have any significance, is certain to be discussed at the coming session of congress, according to critics of the administration's defense policy.

These critics said today that the differences and the explanations afford only another example of the administration's attitude on the proposition of defenses. They pointed out, for instance, that last year in the official ratings the battleship Utah stood last on the list with a percentage of 62.42 per cent. The battleship Utah this year was given a rating of 55.19 per cent and stood tenth in the list of 19 ships. The battleship Wyoming, which led the fleet last year with 90.21 per cent efficiency, this year ranked ninth with a rating of only 56.42 per cent, although it is the flagship of the fleet.

Two Years' Ratings.

The efficiency ratings of the battleships this year, according to the official records of the department, are as follows:

1	Michigan	73,614	11	Nebraska	53,605
2	Texas	71,992	12	Arkansas	53,516
3	Georgia	71,101	13	Vermont	51,269
4	Kansas	69,458	14	S. Carolina	49,090
5	N. H'pshire	64,149	15	Florida	46,075
6	Delaware	62,774	16	Colorado	43,544
7	New Jersey	61,729	17	Louisiana	34,621
8	New York	61,477	18	Rhode Island	33,453
9	Wyoming	56,424	19	Minnesota	26,866
10	Utah	55,194			

The official ratings for 1914 were:

1	Wyoming	90,212	6	Saratoga	74,668
2	Kansas	88,821	7	Nebraska	74,401
3	Delaware	88,367	8	Michigan	68,488
4	Rhode Island	78,206	9	California	63,972
5	N. H'pshire	77,544	10	Utah	62,423

While the battleship fleet has apparently deteriorated, the submarine flotilla has, according to the same rankings, increased in efficiency.

SEE SMALL LOSS IN BOAT SALES

Railroads Disposing of Lake Carriers, Fear Ships Will Be Lacking.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Trunk line railroads which were ordered by the interstate commerce commission to give up their lake lines do not expect any difficulty in making sales. Railroad officials contend, however, that the action of the commission will drive the merchant marine from the lakes.

The railroads must get rid of their lake carriers before November 30 or cease operating them on that date. As navigation closes shortly thereafter, even if they do not comply with the order to sell by that time, they expect little hardship.

There is a possibility that the forced sale may result in limited shipping facilities on the lakes for a time, as many of the railroad-owned boats are likely to be called into ocean trade by the demands made by the European war.

Officials of the interstate commerce commission insist, however, that the disposal of the railroad-owned boats does not mean that commerce will be driven from the lakes to the railroads, even with the present shortage of lake vessels.

Traffic Driven to Railways.

On the other hand, they assert that they forced the railroads to divorce their lake lines because the operation of those lines by the railroads was carried on with the object of driving as much traffic as possible from the lakes to the rail lines, through the refusal of joint rates, or through the failure of the railroad-owned lake vessels to provide adequate facilities for cargoes.

The interstate commerce commission found that there was absolutely no competition between the railroad-owned lake lines and the railroads themselves, and that the railroads used their lake lines to increase railroad business.

BIGGEST SUM FOR MISSIONS

Boston, Sept. 30.—Receipts of the American Board of Foreign Missions for the year ending August 31 last, were $1,101,565.47, the largest in its history, while expenditures were $1,101,202.99, according to the annual financial statement issued here by Frank H. Wing, treasurer of the board. The debt of $3,767.70 was reduced during the year to $8,405.22.

The year's expenditures provided for the support of 658 missionaries, and the upkeep of institutions, including schools, colleges, hospitals, industrial plants and orphanages.

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Everywhere the popularity of Arbuckles' Coffee is growing. From one of our branches alone sales in 1914 were *six times* what they were the year before. In one state, *four pounds* of Arbuckles' Coffee were sold *for every* man, woman and child in the state.

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EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

dinner. Mrs. Bruce glittered and he wrote the checks. He was a scraggly little man who sometimes sat for hours at a time in silence. There were those unkind enough to say that he sought back, trying to recall the reason that had led him to marry Mrs. Bruce.

When he beheld Miss Cynthia Meyrick, and knew that he was to take her in to dinner, Mr. Bruce brightened perceptibly. None save a blind and deaf man could have failed to. Cocktails consumed, the party turned toward the dining room. Except for the Meyricks, Martin Wall, Lord Harrowby and Paddock, Dick Minot knew none of them. There were a couple of colorless men from New York who, when they died, would be referred to as "prominent club men," a horsy girl from Westchester, an ex-ambassador's wife and daughter, a number of names from Boston and Philadelphia with their respective bearers. And last but not least the two Bond girls from Omaha—blond, lovely, but inclined to be snobbish even in that company, for their mother was a Van Reypan, and Van Reypans are rare birds in Omaha and elsewhere.

Mr. Minot took in the elder of the Bond girls and found that Cynthia Meyrick sat on his left. He glanced at her throat as they sat there. It was bare of ornament. And then he beheld, sparkling in her lovely hair, the perfect diamonds of Chain Lightning's Collar. As he turned back to the table he caught the eye of Mr. Martin Wall. Mr. Wall's eye happened to be coming away from the same locality.

The girl from Omaha gossiped of plays and players, like a dramatic page from some old Sunday newspaper.

"I'm mad about the stage," she confided. "Of course, we get all the best shows in Omaha. Why, Maxine Elliott and Nat Goodwin come there every year."

Mr. Minot, New Yorker, shuddered. Should he tell her of the many and active years in the lives of these two since they visited any town together? No. What use? On the other side of him a sweet voice spoke:

"I presume you know, Mr. Minot, that Mrs. Bruce has the reputation of being the wittiest hostess in San Marco?"

"I have heard as much." Minot smiled into Cynthia Meyrick's eyes. "When does her act go on?"

Mrs. Bruce was wondering the same thing. She knew her lines; she was ready. True, she understood few of those lines. Wit was not her specialty. Until Mr. Paddock took charge of her, she had thought colored newspaper supplements humorous in the extreme. However, the lines Mr. Paddock taught her seemed to go well, and she continued to patronize the old stand.

She looked up now from her conversation with her dinner partner, and silence fell as at a curtain ascending.

"I was just saying to Lord Harrowby," Mrs. Bruce began, smiling about her, "how picturesque our business streets are here. What with the Greek merchants in their native costumes—"

Bandits, every one ofthem," growled Mr. Bruce, bravely interrupting. His wife frowned.

"Only the other day," she continued, "I bought a rug from a man who claimed to be a Persian prince. He said it was a prayer-rug, and I think it must have been, for ever since I got it I've been praying it's genuine."

A little ripple of amusement ran about the table. The redoubtable Mrs. Bruce was under way. People spoke to one another in undertones—little conversational nudges of anticipation.

"By the way, Cynthia," the hostess inquired, "have you heard from Helen Arden lately?"

"Not for some time," responded Miss Meyrick, "although I have her promise that she and the duke will be here—next Tuesday."

"Splendid." Mrs. Bruce turned to his lordship. "I think of Helen, Lord Harrowby, because she, too, married into your nobility. Her father made his money in sausage in the Middle West. In his youth he'd had trouble in finding a pair of ready-made trousers, but as soon as the money began to roll in, Helen started to look him up a coat of arms. And a family motto. I remember suggesting at the time, in view of the sausage: 'A family is no stronger than its weakest link.'"

Mrs. Bruce knew when to pause. She paused now. The ripple became an outright laugh. Mr. Paddock sipped languorously from his wine-glass. He saw that his lines "got over."

"Went into society head foremost, Helen did." Mrs. Bruce continued. "Thought herself a clever amateur actress. Used to act often for charity—though I don't recall that she ever got it."

"The beauty of Mrs. Bruce's wit," said Miss Meyrick in Mr. Minot's ear, "is that it is so unconscious. She doesn't appear to realize when she has said a good thing."

"There's just a chance that she does not realize it," suggested Minot.

"Then Helen met the Duke of Lismore," Mrs. Bruce was speaking once more. "Perhaps you know him, Lord Harrowby?"

"No—er—sorry to say I don't—"

"A charming chap. In some ways, Helen was a Shavian in considering marriage the chief pursuit of women. She pursued. Followed Lismore to Italy, where he proposed. I presume he thought that being in Rome, he must do as the Romeos do."

"But, my dear lady," said Harrowby in a daze, "isn't it the Romans?"

"Isn't what the Romans?" asked Mrs. Bruce blankly.

"Your lordship is correct," said Mr. Paddock hastily. "Mrs. Bruce misquoted purposely—in jest, you know. Jibe—japery."

"Oh—er—pardon me," returned his lordship.

"I saw Helen in London last spring," Mrs. Bruce went on. "She confided to me that she considers her husband a genius. And if genius really be nothing but an infinite capacity for taking champagnes, I am sure the poor child is right."

(To Be Continued.)

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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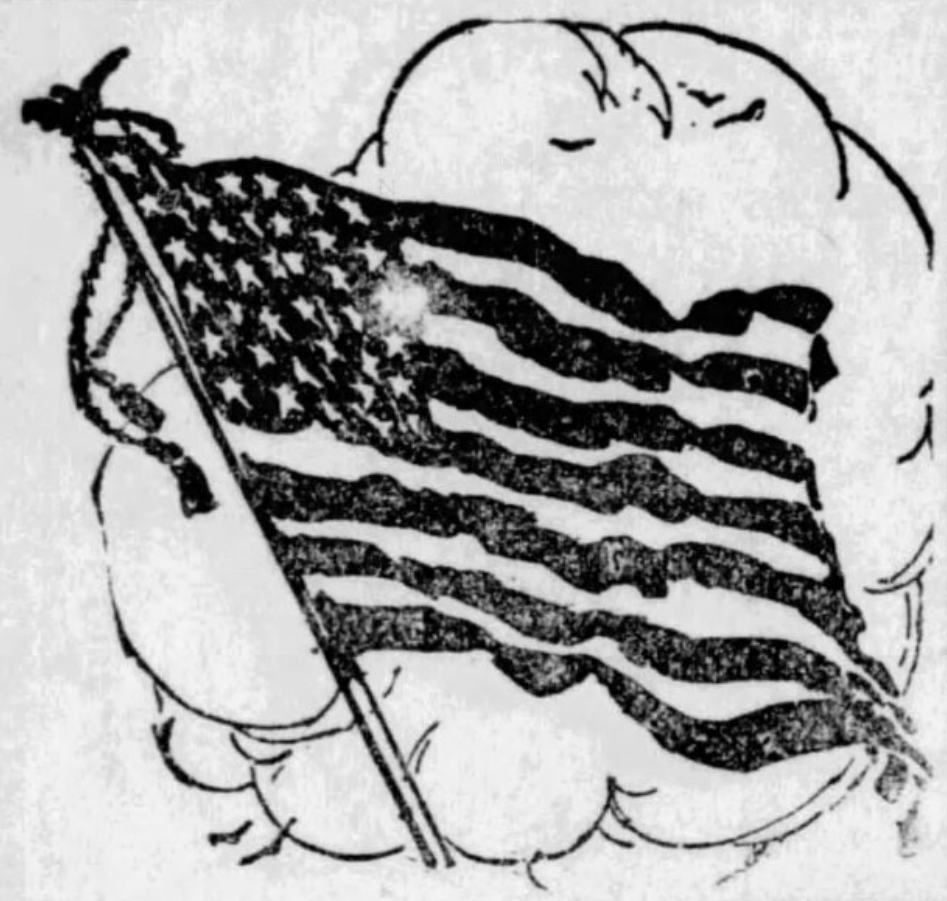
The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.



A LIVELY SEASON

Apparently there are going to be many lively contests for new Blade subscribers. September started out well. It took a list of 143 names to win the premium for the month. The watch goes to Virginia.

Much smoking is done in self-defense.

The prosperity men glimpse through the bottom of a beer glass is the brewer's, not theirs.

Vice President Marshall wants to be renominated and re-elected. He never had so much fun before.

Down on the Mexican border watchful waiting is done behind handbags.

School boys and girls should study the big war as it progresses. In the years to come they will be called upon to tell their children all about it.

Many rumors start in the early part of the day. Perhaps it is because they can travel on the wings of the morning.

Everybody preaches publicity, and yet fault is found with the fellow who blows his own horn.

Some people eat too much and then imagine the melancholy days have come.

We suppose when the Crown Prince wins he ought to have all the credit, but when he loses the men under him are to blame.

Maybe the most hopeless man is the one who never expects to find a pearl in an oyster.

This is an era of big figures. In the breach of promise suits the hearts of the women are quoted higher than ever before.

Perhaps the Allies are moving because they don't like the wall paper.

Mr. Bryan knows that being prepared to make a speech means a flow of oratory.

Turks had a bad reputation before they went into the big war, and it isn't probable they have reformed since.

Patting cheeks is suggested as a substitute for kissing, and at one time somebody suggested rubbing noses. But it's no use. There are no satisfactory substitutes for kissing.

Nobody can drop in on Explorer Stefansson and tell how to do his work.

The Russian army has a way of turning that reminds one of the well known worm.

The postoffice department at Washington boasts that it can find anybody. How about the man who struck Billy Patterson?

Good cheer is said to animate the French army. Only a great army can keep sweet.

Some persons argue that the old hammock was a better matrimonial agent than the modern porch swing, but we doubt it. Anyway, hammock propinquity is too intense for clear judgment.

Maybe the cantaloupe was a pumpkin at one time, and is now reverting to the original type.

Insomnia is worse than bedbugs.

An Ohio paper takes the stand that there are better things to eat in cold than in hot weather. Apparently overlooking the explanation that the appetite is moer aggressive in cold weather.

If Washington is going to recognize Carranza the time to do it is before he shaves.

Honesty is the best policy, even when one has an opportunity to sting the other fellow.

Gen. Villa says Mexico needs more education. He has the right idea, but is short of soldiers.

Among the things we like about James Whitcomb Riley's poetry is that he hasn't long hair.

One reason a girl isn't afraid to wear short skirts is that she knows no gentleman will stare at her.

A drunken man weeps because his conscience and his stomach have had a quarrel.

Many thigns that are good for us, like an interest in politics and castor oil, for example, are hard to take.

Nobody ever seems to be in great danger of eating too much for breakfast.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY MAY BE SAVED

On the first of January next, the protective tariff on sugar will cease to be. This is the last day of grace allowed under the Underwood-Simmonds law to growers of cane and beets and manufacturers and refiners of the domestic product. In a year of peace, this would mean a sacrifice of government revenue amounting to $60,000,000. In any year, of peace or of war, it will mean a heavy blow to agriculture, the ruin of a great industry, the closing of many sugar manufacturing plants, a shrinking of opportunity for employment and a reduction of that sum from which merchants, the people from whom merchants buy and those whom they hire, draw their incomes.

Germany is credited with having the most intense interest of any government in the world in the well-being of its people. Germany not merely has erected a protective tariff against sugar, but has also paid a bounty for sugar exports. In sixty-three years, bounties totaling $351,000,000 were paid out and about that much was levied against sugar imports. Thus, the state has given something like $700,000,000 for the encouragement of this one industry. To the free trader, this is damnable. But look how Germany has profited. Under encouragement, the sugar growers have produced $4,720,000,000 of wealth. They have made an export trade that has averaged $50,000,000 a year.

The indirect returns to agriculture from the growing of sugar beets are almost as great as the direct returns. Beets have an enormous value as a rotation crop. To grow them, the farmer must keep the soil stirred and fight every weed. This is of enormous value to succeeding crops. The sugar beets drive millions of rootlets deep into the ground. It is estimated that these fibres amount to a ton to the acre. These are left when the beets are harvested. When they rot they add to the humus. They open up minute channels to become aerated. They give succeeding crops from two to three times the depth of soil formerly reached. If the farmer received less than a tenth the price he gets for sugar beets, he yet should be encouraged to grow them. For they do inestimable good to the soil in which they are cultivated. There are sections which have been "made" by beet sugar, sections whose production had been low, whose standing in the matter of wealth was indifferent. We have such sections in northwestern Ohio, at least one in our own county. They have been transformed since the market was developed for sugar beets.

At the time of the Spanish war, the beet sugar industry was unable to influence the American markets. Eleven years later, it had so developed that the marketing of the crop forced down the price of all sugar 1¾ cents a pound throughout the United States. It was a protective duty that caused the planting of beets and the building of factories capable of influencing prices. In 1888, with sugar on the free list and domestic production low, the average price of granulated sugar at New York was 7.18 cents. In 1912, under protection and with domestic production high, the average price was 5.34 cents. The tariff did not increase prices to consumers. But it did encourage the sugar industry to such an extent that prices were cut nearly two cents on the pound.

News comes from Washington that the President is receding from his attitude of hostility to the sugar industry. As it was Mr. Wilson who caused the writing of a free sugar clause in the Underwood-Simmons act, congressional leaders favoring the retention of the duty, this is a very important conversion. It is the most hopeful sign the growers of beets and cane and the manufacturers and refiners have seen since the passage of the law. It may mean the saving of twenty factories in Michigan, northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana to continued usefulness.

It is said that "the President is reluctant to repeal or postpone the free sugar provision of the tariff act because of the strong and active sugar lobby at work. It is possible that this lobby has been too active and importunate. But it has had a good cause. The interests of the stockholders of the factories—financing the lobby—were not the only ones involved. The interests of people in sugar producing districts were concerned, the interests of agriculture in general.

At the time the free sugar proposition was under discussion, many persons, otherwise friendly to a minimum tariff, protested against the President's position. So valiant a champion of tariff for revenue only as Colonel Watterson, of Kentucky, pleaded for the retention of the duty. The position was that sugar imports brought too great a revenue to the government to be thrown away in the interest of a political theory. The government revenues are now too low. An enormous deficit is piling up. That $60,000,000 a year, we may suspect, appeals to the President quite as much as the arguments of Louisiana Democrats and practical leaders of house and senate.

If the next congress revises the sugar provision of the tariff law, it will have corrected a most unfortunate mistake.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of The Toledo Blade, published weekly at Toledo Ohio, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Editor, Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ohio; Editorial Manager, N. C. Wright, Toledo, Ohio; Managing Editor, Blacque Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; Business Manager, H. S. Thalheimer, Toledo, Ohio; Publisher, The Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, Ohio:

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only)—247,278.

H. S. THALHEIMER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1915.
(SEAL) F. E. COTTRELL,
Notary Public, Lucas County, Ohio.
(My commission expires June 12th. 1918).

CAN HE AFFORD AN EXTRA SESSION?

It is proposed to call the senate into extra session to ratify the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties and to pass a cloture role.

The Colombian treaty contains that provision of $20,000,000 which is to show the Colombian how sorry the Democrats are that Colonel Roosevelt had anything to do with the digging of the Panama canal. The Nicaraguan treaty exchanges the rights of a competing interoceanic canal scheme for $3,000,000, being Secretary Bryan's little adventure in "dollar diplomacy." The cloture rule would put an end to that unlimited debate which has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of business in the senate. The lack of a limit upon speech permitted Senator Burton to talk the "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill to death, to the bitter anguish of Democratic patriots. If the cloture is put in force and there is any "pork" to be arranged at the regular session no Republican with a voice like the cataract of Lodore, "never ending, but always descending," can do it to death.

The President has the calling of the extra session under advisement. We've a suspicion he'll decide against it. His party has a very heavy load to carry right now.

THE GERMAN CRISIS OVER

The recent negotiations with Germany have been so complicated and so technical of character that it has been difficult for persons unversed in international law to follow them. But the results seem to amount to this:

Vessels will not be sunk by submarines without warning or without the exercise of the rules of visit and search.

In cases where vessels attempt to escape or to do injury to submarines, Germany will stand by her rights under international law to fire upon or torpedo them.

In cases of doubt as to nationality of merchant vessels, their armament or their intentions, hostile or peaceful, submarines will permit them to escape. Suspicion will not justify sinking.

Questions as to the meaning of treaty clauses will be left to the decision of experts.

Compensation will be made in cases of broken treaties.

It is possible that there are several points still to be settled by the two countries. But the big things have been negotiated to the completest satisfaction of the United States. She has won most of her contentions. She has been guaranteed that the illegalities of the submarine warfare will cease.

Friendship between the United States and Germany has been re-established upon the old basis. The crisis is passed—and forever it is hoped.

LEGACIES FOR POSTERITY

When England and France have arranged their war loan in this country, they will have brought their war burden within shouting distance of eight billions of dollars.

The newest war loan in Germany amounts to $2,600,000,000. Within the first year of hostilities, the government had borrowed $3,380,000,000. It has, therefore, assumed a debt of nearly six billion dollars. Judging by subscriptions to the latest loan, the German people stand ready to lend several billions more.

The borrowings of Russia amount to $2,600,000,000. Austria has made loans aggregating $1,755,000,000. Italy has only begun to tap the lending resources of her people, but has already borrowed $400,000,000. In Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, money has been borrowed to meet the oppressions of their neighbors' war. Turkey, no doubt, has drawn on the incomes and savings of her people, but has never told the world how much. Servia not only has borrowed enormously at home, but also of her allies. We do not know, but may safely presume, that Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria have also taken on war burdens.

All these loans mean an enormous mortgaging on the future. They mean that generations hence millions in interest must be paid, luxuries be foregone, necessities sacrificed in order that the present generation of Europe may pass through its period of madness.

Trying to look like Lincoln never made a statesman of a politician.

WHY THE BATTLE IS FOUGHT

Some of the battles of the great war are fought more for political than for military advantage. The engagement now going on at the western front may be such a one.

For months military experts have been saying the French and English would do best by letting the Germans make all movements on the offensive. This was because the offensive was highly costly in life and Germany's resources in lives were strictly limited. But if this was the strategy of the Allies, it has been laid aside, at least temporarily. There may be political reasons for doing so.

The Russian people have begun to grumble over the heavy burden of the German invasion. They have been asking why they should have to fight for their acres and cities while their allies in the west remained idle. If Russia made a separate peace, she might make the claim that she had been betrayed. A general attack on the German front in France and Belgium may cause a withdrawal of German troops from Russia and the renewal of Russian faith in her allies. Bulgaria seems to be on the point of plunging into the war. She hesitates only because her salvation depends upon picking the side which will win. That western battle may be a parade in Bulgarian interest. Rumania, too, is mobilized, but has not yet marched. If she can believe the entente powers have the better chance, Rumanian troops may be in Hungary in a week. The struggle in France may be a business of making Rumania convert.

It is not trenches the French and English are after so much as it is keeping friends, making new friends and persuading a cautious potential enemy that sticking in an oar is an expensive matter.

OUR OWN WAR

When the Texas Rangers capture bandits, they lose no time in parleying. The prisoners are tied up, thrown into a wagon and jolted away to the nearest strong jail. When the Rangers shoot, they shoot to kill. There is no bluffing, no attempt merely to scare the outlaws into surrendering. The Rangers mean business.

The regular army soldiers, on instructions from Washington, are easy with the bandits. They feed them, ease them on the march, let them primp up to have their pictures taken. If there is shooting it must be only on the extremest provocation and if the soldier's judgment in this matter is a bit hasty, or seems hasty to the Mexican shot at, he is booked for courtmartial.

Since the warfare on the border began, several American soldiers have been shot and killed. But not a single Texas Ranger. The Mexicans respect the Rangers. They take few chances with them. If horseflesh or their own legs cannot take them across the Rio Grande ahead of the Texans they do the next best thing for themselves. They hold up their hands.

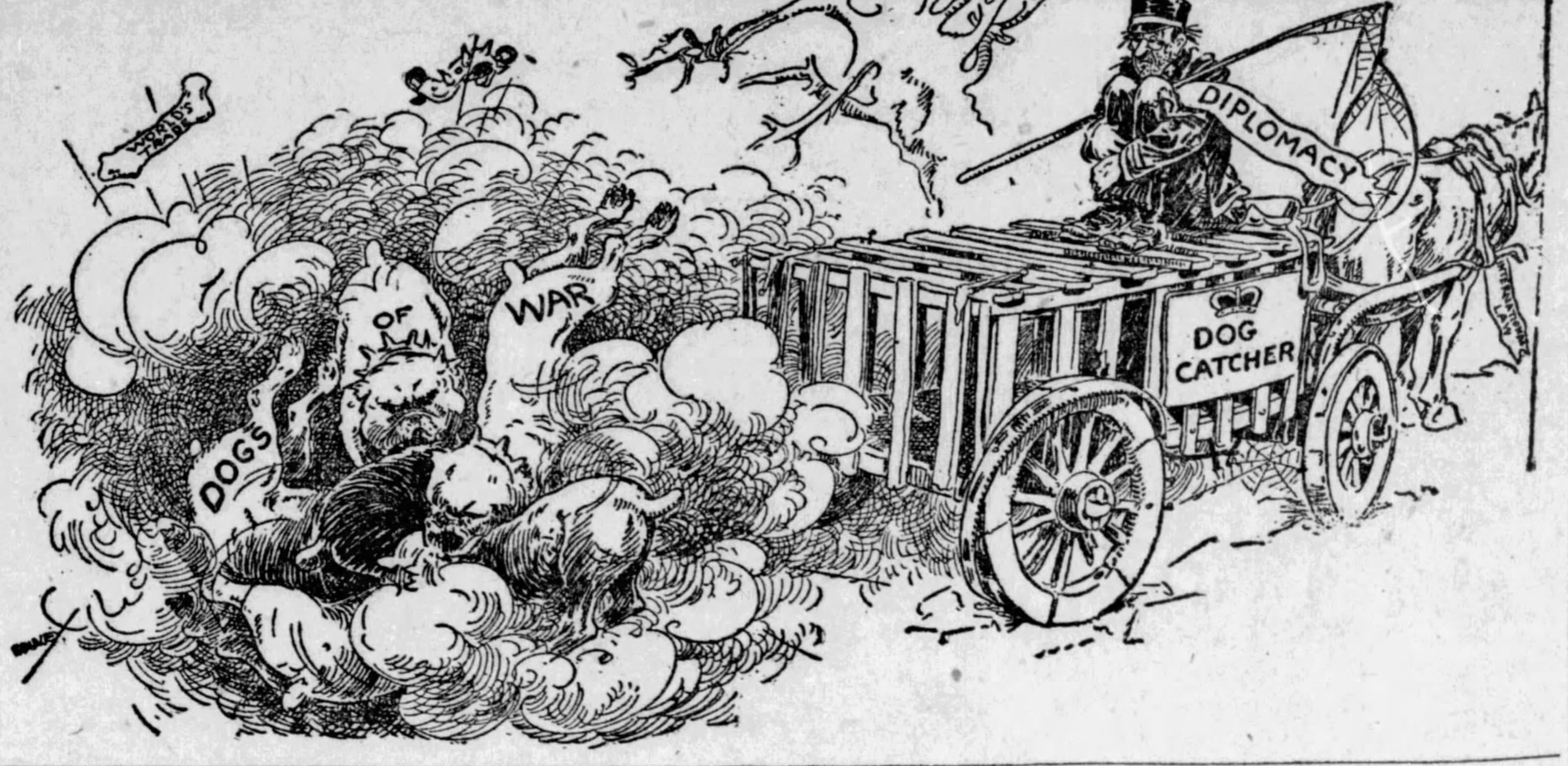
The way the government is dealing with these thieves and cut-throats is in perfect keeping with the entire Mexican policy. The one is as ineffective and shameful as the other. Texas knows the Mexicans and had the true formula all along. But it has been Mexican juntas who have been listened to, not the Texans.

The girl who is in love seems to have more trouble with her back hair than one who isn't.

Jumping to conclusions is not good mental exercise.

WATCHFUL WAITING

From Chicago News.



Sunday School

A CHARIOT FOR A HEARSE

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 10 is "Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven."—II. Kings 2:12.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

There is one short phrase that is found in the written or spoken record of every life. It will be said, sooner or later, of every reader of these lines. That phrase is "He died." That inevitable record cannot be escaped. But its meaning can be enlarged, so that the "He died" of one man is as different from the "He died" of another man as the great marble mansion is different from the tin-can shanty on the dump, as an interpretation of the word "house."

Here we have the moving story of a man whose quitting of life was wholly sublime. Elijah had lived greatly, and so he died greatly. A conqueror even in death, he had a fiery chariot for a hearse and a retinue of singing angels who were honored by the assignment to be his funeral cortage.

This harried, hunted, hairy old prophet of the wilderness, a denizen of caves and deserts, was so heavenly in heart that, when his hard errand on earth was over, he swept triumphantly through the front door of his real home, which was heaven. Even the splendid escort that was sent to bring him back home was not his highest honor; for when God wanted messengers for the highest service He ever asked His favorites, He chose Elijah and Moses, storm-battered heroes, to go to earth to comfort His Son on the Mount of Transfiguration. And when God wanted to prepare the world for that Son's advent, He sent before Him a man "in the spirit and power of Elijah."

Evidently the Most High's opinion of this prophet was different from that held by King Ahab and Queen Jezebel. Heaven's point of view is not the same as earth's; and so long as one is popular with God, he may afford to get along without men's praises.

The Last Test of Greatness.

"How did you die?" That is the ultimate test of character and faith. A great soul cannot die ignobly, nor can a mean spirit pass away magnificently. Death is the crown and climax of life. Only one who had lived as Elijah had done could come to his end in Elijah fashion. A few weeks ago a New England minister lost his life in rescuing some girls from drowning; and straightway a friend pointed out the beauty and appropriateness of it; he died as he had lived, serving people. My brilliant young friend Mann, of St. John's College, Shanghai, had made a real impression on the Chinese students, but, when, one summer day, he plunged unhesitatingly to death in a vain effort to save his comrade Seabury, he brought his life to a sublime climax of impressiveness. The Chinese see that "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." There's nothing that equals dying true to type.

Elijah was one of those fortunate ones who saw his end as it drew near. Like Paul he could say, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." How sweet the prospect of heaven must have been to that weary old warrior! He went open-eyed toward what Charles Frohman, as he faced death on the Lusitania, called, "The greatest adventure of all."

True to his past, with the Lord's work ever uppermost in his mind, Elijah used his last hours for the testing and training of his dear disciple and friend, Elisha. Blessed is he who has a friend by his side for life's ultimate experiences. Because he wanted only irresistible devotion and friendship at this hour, the old man bade the younger remain at Gilgal, while he went on to Bethel. He wanted, also, to spare Elisha the pain of parting.

But the friend saw through this loving artifice, and answered instantly, "as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee."

That is the sort of spirit that gets the great rewards. It cannot be daunted or turned aside. Nor does it shrink from even the hard experiences. George Eliot put this truth which our times needs, of the importance of going open-eyed and fearless to our fate, when she said: "I have learned that the greatest thing in life is to do without opium." As the dying Christ spurned the pain-deadening narcotics, so Elisha would not shun the agony of the final parting from his dearest friend.

Coarse-Fingered Sympathy

A very human and familiar picture is shown in the narrative when the sons of the prophets at Bethel came to Elisha and, in clumsy and wordy sympathy, tore at his heart with, "Knowest thou that the Lord will take away thy master from thy head today?" They meant well, these crude comforters, but they did not understand the finer sympathy of silence. It is not the noisiest mourners who suffer most.

Stabbed, and writhing under these cruel thrusts, Elisha turned from the curious sensation-lovers with the curt words, "Yea, I know it; hold your peace." So also at Jericho the sons of the prophets put Elisha through the same ordeal. They had not learned in their school the fineness of sympathy. The art of comfort is no easy one. Whenever we go to a house of sorrow, let us remember these heavy-handed theologues, who were not yet ready for the most delicate part of their ministry.

Even between the master and his intimate there were few words. True sympathy does not need them. We picture these two walking over the long journey from Gilgal to the Jordan at Jericho, mostly in silence. What an experience for the younger man to remember, as he faced his own new mission.

A Token of Remembrance.

A few weeks ago there was a meeting in Philadelphia of leaders of the World's Sunday School Association, among them the most greatly beloved personality in Sunday school leadership, Dr. George W. Bailey, who had practically risen from a sick bed in order to be present. While the little group was met, Mr. John Wanamaker took from his pocket a beautiful amethyst, too large for a setting, and approaching Dr. Bailey said, "I hold in my hand something which I have carried a long time, I cannot remember how long. When things have gone a little bit astray with me and I am a little bit stirred up I take it out and look at it, and somehow I find a consciousness of peace and quiet as I look upon it. I am now handing it to you as an expression of my personal regard, there being no one to whom I would rather give it than yourself."

A friendship token was offered by Elijah to Elisha. It was a gift of love and remembrance, to be chosen by Elisha himself. This was the legacy that the passing prophet was to bequeath to his successor. Of lands and money he had none. Poverty had been his lifelong lot. Indeed, we all feel a sense of shock and of the unfitness of things when we read of a minister's leaving a fortune. His real bequests should be spiritual.

The request that Elisha made revealed the sort of spirit that was within him. It was even finer than Solomon's prayer for wisdom. While by implication it was the finest tribute that he could have paid to his departing friend, it was also a welcome proof to the latter that Elisha coveted earnestly the best gifts. For his request was "I pray thee, let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me."

In the case of Elijah, that meant a boon. Would it mean that your son and mine were asking for the highest and noblest inheritance, if they sought a double portion of our spirit? In the candor which prevails at death, can we wish for our sons more of ourselves and our likeness? Would it be a blessing or a curse if fathers could pass on their personality, their dominant characteristics, to their heirs? Certainly this sort of inheritance is not fashionable. Most men are bent on leaving goods, rather than life, to their children. We should be startled were we to turn to the obituary notes in this paper and read, "John Jones, who died yesterday, left an old coat and a double portion of his spirit to his only son." Whether we should pity or congratulate the son would, of course, depend on the sort of man John Jones had been.

The Banker's Inheritance.

A twofold bequest was left by Elijah. To the world he left a successor. He had trained a man to do his work. His mission was to continue. The torch would be handed on. Thank God for the far-sighted leaders who train somebody to step into their place and to do their work, plus a new personality.

The other bequest of Elijah was to Elisha—equipment for service. He gave the best thing he possessed to his successor. A busy banker told me at length, the other day, even while a line of impatient visitors waited at his door, that he prized above all other possessions the ancestral farm on Cape Cod, with its traditions of godly ancestors who never lowered the flag of conscience. This inheritance of fidelity to God had been his best equipment, he said, for service amid the temptations of a business career in a great city.

The Chariots!

Moody used to preach a wonderful sermon on this passage. As I recall it, the great evangelist seemed to reach his height as he portrayed the watchfulness and agerness, with which Elisha kept close to his master lest he should not see him when he departed, and so miss the promised boon. For all spiritual blessings are dependent upon the solicitude of the recipient.

As the two walked, having crossed the Jordan dry shod, "Behold, there appeared a chariot of fire, which parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven. And Elisha saw it, and he cried, "My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof."

Swept to glory a conqueror! We cannot resist a thought of Ahab and of Jezebel and of the priests of Baal, all of whom had seemed to triumph now? Nothing can be judged until it is finished. The inspired proverb well says: "There is a way that seemeth right . . . but the end thereof are the ways of death." "Success" cannot be measured by any yardstick yet devised by man. We shall have to wait until we get to heaven to learn who are the real victors in the race of life. But we have assurance that they are those who, like Elijah, have been true to God and His word and His work.

It's Hard Work Chasing Mexican Bandits

And When the Texas Rangers Get Them, They Do Not Apply the Policy of Watchful-ful Waiting.

Brwonsville, Texas, Oct. 1.—It takes more qualifications to be a Texas Ranger than to be a soldier in the United States army. For one thing you must be able to shoot 90 per cent average—very few soldiers can do that. And then, you have to be more than five feet ten inches tall. You must know how to ride like a cowpuncher, and be skillful in handling the lariat. You must be a man of unqualified nerve, and be ready at all times to face danger without a flinch.

It was my good fortune to be one of a party of ten rangers who left Brownsville early one evening in pursuit of some Mexican bandits who had recently raided an American ranch in the vicinity. Nothing ever excites these men, and as they tightened their cartridge belts, one would imagine they were going out more on a pleasure trip than a man hunt.

I rode beside a tall, quiet, handsome boy of about 22 years of age. His face was as tanned as a Mexican's, but his steel-blue eyes betrayed his Anglo-Saxon nationality.

Although, as I said before, he was but a boy, deep furrows—not wrinkles—marked his handsome features. They were the deep, weather marks which accompany the square jaws of a man of great force. His tall Texas sombrero sat jauntily on a shock of yellow hair.

"Are you married?" I asked him, when we were well on our way.

"No, sir," he drawled. "We rangers never marry. It is one of the rules."

Whoever made that rule certainly beat a lot of pretty Texas girls out of fine husbands.

We rode along the country road in silence. No one had much to say. They are quiet fellows—these rangers. They are very unobtrusive in times of peace, and very much in evidence when there is trouble going on.

We had now entered that part of the country which is covered with a network of mesquite brush, ten feet in height, as thick as any African jungle ever could be. It seemed a silent command for the men to hold themselves in readiness as we trotted along.

I started to whistle an old familiar tune.

"Shut up," said my partner quietly.

We came to a small clearing and halted. The waters of the Rio Grande were dotted with the reflection of the stars in the bright sky. Across the river was Mexico, and her vast, silent prairies gleamed like silver in the starlight. One of the rangers dismounted and examined the ground closely. In a moment he was up again and in the saddle.

"They have gone that way," he pointed northward.

"How does he know that it's the men we are after?' I asked of my companion.

"By the footprints," he replied. "Greasers never take the trouble to shoe their horses. An American's horse is always shod—that is the difference, and the hoofprints point northward."

Here we left the road and took up a trail through the chaparral, single file. The thud, thud of our horses' hoofs in the soft earth, and the occasional squeak of a saddle were the only sounds which broke the stillness of the night. Away towards Brownsville the scream of an automobile horn was heard; across the Rio Grande the high falsetto voice of a Mexican sentinel, and the clear notes of an American trumpeter's bugle at Fort Brown were the only other sounds that penetrated the silence.

Suddenly, without warning, the crash of a body dashing through the dry mesquite to our left was heard. In almost the same instant ten saddles were emptied, and ten big, strapping Texans had dashed into the brush like so many rabbits. The horses, but for turning curious eyes towards the brush in which their masters had disappeared, remained absolutely still.

A minute later, however, the ten men returned and remounted.

"Coyote," explained my partner with a smile. "The damn critters are always fooling us, because they sound just like a greaser trying to get away."

We had ridden but a mile further along this trail, when the shrill whinny of a pony broke through the stillness. It halted our small band like magic. Although no one said a word, each man knew what the other thought, and they acted together. Each ranger dismounted and took his rifle from the scabbard.

"It's them, I guess," my partner informed me. "You better stay with the horses and keep your head under cover in case there is any shooting. We will be back in a little while."

Although everyone of the 10 rangers who took into the brush were big fellows, each wearing heavy boots, yet, when they had gone but 10 paces from where I stood, I could not hear a sound—not even the breaking of a dry twig.

Panthers looking for game in an African jungle could not have moved more silently, and although I knew that the men were not more than 100 feet away, the only sound that broke the stillness was the lapping waters in the Rio Grande to my left.

Another of the things which amazed me was the apparent understanding of the horses as to what was happening. Not one of the 11 animals moved or even brushed his head against a mesquite brush.

Five minutes later the sound of shot cracked through the air. I was in a state of feverish excitement. Never before had I been in a man-hunt, and this one, staged in a still night on the prairies bordering the waters of the Rio Grande, made me doubt, even then, that it was taking place on American soil. The shot was followed by another one, then a third, then many all at once, and in a few seconds more the air rang with the cracks of rifles. I heard an oath screamed in Spanish; a sharp voiced command to halt, in English. I heard the plunk of a body jumping into the Rio Grande, then another one and another one. Someone was crashing madly through the mesquite brush to my right, then all was silence again. A few minutes later, the 10 rangers returned unhurt. While I was trembling in my excitement, the men quietly put their guns back into their scabbards; mounted their horses, then turned around and started back to Brownsville again. Not a word was spoken and each man's face was as immobile as though nothing had happened.

"Did — did — did you get any of them?" I whispered to my partner.

"Five," he said quietly, without looking up.

Ten minutes passed before I nerved myself to ask the second question.

"What did you do with them?" The question seemed to amuse him.

"Greasers are like dogs," he answered. "Let them rot where they die."

CUNARD EMPLOYES ARE HONORED BY COMPANY

The Cunard line is to perpetuate the memory of its officers and other employes who have served with distinction in the war. It has provided for an imposing roll of honor, destined for a prominet position in the new buildings at the Pierhead, Liverpool. With its massive gold frame it measures some 8x4 feet. It contains some 500 names, including those of nine captains, 109 officers, nine apprentices, 82 engineering officers, 30 pursers, 9 doctors and 250 of the clerical staff. A separate roll of honor has been preparing for the catering department of the Cunard Company, and now contains within a few of 400 names.

VARIETIES

German helmets are nearly as ligh as straw hats.

Presidents of Switzerland are electe for one year only.

There are more ducks in China tha in all the rest of the world.

Stockings were first used in th eleventh century.

State production in the United State averages $6,000,000 in value yearly.

Mauritius has on an average only on thunderstorm every eighty years.

In his laboratory a German scientis has succeeded in making anthracit coal from peat and even from cellulos

A new London theatre has a coin-in-the-slot telephone on the back o each seat.

A commercial wireless service ha been established between stations i Peru and Brazil.

A seedless tomato of large size ha been bred by an amateur horticulturis in California.

A sheet of paper 25,000 feet long an 6 feet 3 inches wide was made at Colyton, Devon, in 1860.

After many years of surface minin the gold deposits of Nicaragua are t be developed along scientific lines.

Valuable deposits of asbestos of goo quality have been discovered in one o the western provinces of China.

Using a chemical process, a Mosco engineer claims to have produced finer linen yarn than the finest spu at low cost.

Merchandise and treasure to the value of $65,500,000 moved between Alask and the United States in 1914, an increase of $4,000,000 over 1913.

The per capita consumption of fish i the United States now exceeds 2 pounds a year, slightly less than hal the consumption of Great Britain.

German medical men, using X-ray to examine athletes' hearts, have decided that athletic sports, if properl conducted, do not injure that organ.

German experimenters have produce a building mortar by mixing the carbide refuse from acetylene generator with 40 per cent building sand.

British scientists have discovered tha a nut allied to the nutmeg that grow in Brazil yields an oil of much valu in the manufacture of soap.

A German scientist has succeeded i curing cancer in lower animals by injecting into their blood solutions of th salts of tellurium and selenium.

Chemically pure iron, produced i Germany by electrolysis, when heate compares in hardness with aluminum but can be toughened by cold rolling.

Mr. I, a fisherman in Hawaii, ha the shortest name in the world. H wins over Gen. O of Mexico by a vali technicality, as headline writers ca attest.

An American scientist is experimenting in England with shale oils an other indigenous fuels in the hope o finding a commercial substitute fo gasoline.

The cat, sheep and turkey are exceptions to the rule that animal specie increase in size after domestication. A average wild sheep weighs 100 pound more than his barnyard cousin.

Left-handedness is inherited, ofte through several generations, accordin to an Eglish scientist who has investigated 78 families, including more tha 3,000 individuals.

Iowa has a fish rescue hospital t which fish are transferred from th small lakes which dry up in the summer. The building measures 18 by 3 feet and is filled with storage tanks.

According to a London oculist, i white clothing for babies could b abolished, in a generation there woul be a 20 per cent decrease in the numbe of persons with defective vision.

Granite or limestone masonry, wel dressed, weighs 165 pounds a cubi foot; mortar rubble weighs 154 pounds dry rubble 128 pounds and well-dressed sandstone masonry 144 pounds.

A French monument which is bein built to commemorate the battle of th Marne will mark the exact spot a which Von Kluck's army, advancing o Paris, was stopped and turned back.

A cent dated 1794 brought the remarkable sum of $245 at a recent sal of rare coins. That is much better tha could have been done at compound interest with anything like the usua rate.

Following extensive research a French physician has decided that th use of tobacco is harmful only under certain conditions and that it is a valuable tonic and germicide when properly used.

There are now more than 2,000,00 prisoners of war in Germany and Austria, says a dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main. Of these all except 330,00 are Russians.

A hood of tin which fits over rooster's head and neck in such a wa as to prevent chaticleer's heralding th dawn has been invented. That's wha the bird got for crowing near a polic station, where men have time to thin of such trifles.

From Rome comes the news that a Italian named Quarini has invented device which deflects torpedoes from their course and explodes them. It i said that the allied fleets are to be supplied with his invention.

Texas, which in 1850 stood twelfth i rank, is now the seventh state in th American Union in point of wealth It is first in point of size and fifth i population, and its railroads are o higher value than those of any othe state.

Italy has more than trebled her artillery, it is reported, and has provide it with new quick-firing guns, firing 4 shots a minute, especially adapted fo use in rough country like that in whic the Italians are engaging the Austrians.

In the center of Kildane, an island in the German ocean, is a curiou lake. The surface of its waters i quite fresh and supports fresh water creatures, but deep down it is as sal as the greatest depths of the sea an salt water fish live in it.

Germans are so busy clipping th bushy beards of their numerous Russian prisoners, it is said, that the tow of Solingen, famed for its cutler works, after suffering sad depressio at first as a result of the war, is no having a business boom.

So it will not be darkened in event o damage below decks, a steamship recently built in England was provide with an auxiliary lighting plan mounted on the bridge deck and operated by a gasoline engine.

Now that the huge cattle ranges o the west are being cut up into field and town sites, Maine comes to th rescue disclosing a 38,000-acre cattl ranch. The owner intends to make i pay "by breeding the right sort o cattle."

There are almost inexhaustible deposits of asphalt in the Philippine which will now be worked for the eastern market by an island compan Trinidad and northern South Americ are the main sources of present asphal supply.

The Peace Page

A PLACE TO GO

MARTHA HOLDEN.

s Angeles needs no expositions to it color. It is by heredity and ronment a festal city. The Span- feeling for celebration seems al- s to possess it, and to affect the staid Puritan who remains long r its influence.

s Angeles' business streets are al- gay with banners. The pennants wreaths for one national conven- are scarcely faded till fresh ones the next are put up. There is al- bunting waving in the breeze in Angeles. It is the greatest con- on city in the United States.

palmetto trees in boxes, which tropical air to the busiest thor- fares, and the window boxes, with ing vines, which adorn one of the st department stores, add to a ative effect that transforms the ence of dull commercialism and s the women happy at their shop- as it does the men smiling at work.

ry few doors apart, along the ess boulevards are cafetarias, with num trays, good linen and excel- food. Flowers are everywhere, the of real blossoms being appreciat- the restaurant keepers, as well alers in all sorts of merchandise.

e moving picture attains its high- expression in Los Angeles. Photo- houses are palatial and spacious, the best of plays are shown.

ou can always find a new place to Los Angeles," said an enthusias- ends who lives there. "It has gh transactions to last one a long The southern California woman has to stay indoors one whole day all women most miserable. She cannot stand the indoor confine- of the women of New England or middle west. California air and ine make life in the open a joy a necessity."

is a place to go rather than a place y, that interests the average ler in southern California. Homes nd every style of architecture, n palace to outdoor tent, but no keeper seems to take the home usly as we do back east. There is eason for housecleaning, or spring ng or canning for winter, so that ital, basic principles of housekeep- are lightly overthrown, in the im- e to be up and away. It is little ler that everybody feels the need n automobile. I heard of a young ied couple who had a baby four hs old. They lived in a tiny apart- , one of those where beds disap- r mysteriously during the day, ging cosily at night from out the ses or the sideboard. The hus- d had a clerical position, with small y. Their sole earthly possession an automobile. One day the young came home from the office with a e cold; the next day he was lying with pneumonia, and the third day d. The young wife had only the eds from the sale of the auto with h to face the world.

is difficult, in the persistent sun- and never-ending bloom of this world at its cheeriest, to realize the nity of death. Life looks easy in Angeles, but it has its tragedies as elsewhere.

r those who are down and out, as as for those who are seeking the of truth through Bible study, a building has just been completed he heart of Los Angeles. The e Institute, as it is called, resem- a Venetian palace, with broad tal colonnade entrance, and upper arched portier. Each end supports a wing of 13 stories, and one of these is a hotel for men, and one for women, each containing 647 sleeping rooms, with a laundry and cafetaria, whose service is at cost.

There is a central auditorium, seating 4,200 persons; there are club rooms for the men and the women; class rooms and small lecture rooms, as well as a kindergarten department.

The King's Business, a monthly magazine, with a circulation of 100,000 monthly, is printed in this building, as well as many religious books and pamphlets. This splendid equipment for carrying the gospel into neglected places, grew from the Fishermen's club; organized ten years at Immanual church under the leadership of T. C. Horton. It consisted of seventeen young men who have met from that time to this every Monday evening. It speedily grew to a membership of 150, the age limit being from 17 to 30.

About the time of the Fishermen's club beginning, Mrs. Horton organized her class of girls into the Lyceum class, which grew rapidly into a membership of 300. They have met every Tuesday evening since then, and Mrs. Horton has been, all these years, a veritable spiritual mother to many homesick and discouraged young women who have sought her comfort and her care. The Hortons now have pleasant apartments in the Bible Institute, Mrs. Horton devoting her days to its welfare. She conducted us about the great building, showing with happiness the splendid club and class rooms, the roof gardens with their cozy seats, and bright flowers. Everywhere are evidences of the personal interest of many friends in the growth of this great institution. In one instance a class of girls has equipped the Rose room, a dainty apartment, using rose papers and chintzes, with rose garlanded tea service, and rose cushioned wicker chairs. Here tired women find rest and refreshment, with tactful spiritual guidance from class members. "Be fragrant for Christ" is the appropriate motto of this quiet place, where many soul battles have been fought and won.

It cost a million dollars to build the Bible Institute, but the scope of its labors is incalculable. These two clubs have sent twelve missionaries to Africa, eleven to China, one to Japan, two to South America and two to India. The home fields are represented in work among the foreigners, the sailors, the newsboys, the prisoners and the men of the oil fields.

Young men prepare here for the ministry under the direction of the famous Dr. R. A. Torrey, dean of the institute, and Dr. William Evans, assistant dean.

From the first it has been the aim to not only teach but also to preach the Word of God that the latent forces of the institute might be utilized and the students engaged in the practice of the things to which they have devoted their lives. Under the direction of the institute they are engaged as Sunday school teachers and superintendents, pastors' assistants, colporters and messengers of the cross to neglected communities. In connection rescue missions, street preaching, tract distribution with definite personal appeals are carried on. A Sunday school for bootblacks and newsboys is conducted. Meetings are held in factories, shops and car barns of the city. Work among the Jews is prosecuted. A corps of "Bible women" are engaged in home and neighborhood visitation.

King Albert's Consort Untiring in War Relief

QUEEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

After more than a year of war, in which Belgium has been occupied almost completely by the German forces (only a small corner remaining under control of the allies), Queen Elizabeth of Belgium still works untiringly in the service of war relief. Every visitor to the country behind the immediate front testifies to the love with which King Albert's consort is regarded by her countrymen and women and by the French and English.

Although the queen is a Bavarian princess and many of her relatives are fighting in the German army, she is entirely devoted to the cause of the allies. The picture reproduced here is one of the latest photographs of the queen.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

THE RESCUE

cannot remember when the Blade not been a welcome visitor in my er's home. It was there when I a little girl and now I am 30 years and have two girls of my own.

agree with J. B. M. of W. Va., only o not approve of calling the atchfulness" of mothers by the dis- eable name of 'spying." Mothers st watch or someone else will do r them.

Why should a woman as young as E. who never saw a happy day, in her childhood (think of it); should she stay on, live with a a male unfit for marriage or entage, and bring up her child such a father as an example, and not only raise this one child but r little ones in such an atmos- e, in such poverty and disgrace, if they come into the world with llect and vitality enough to be ed? Talk to your physician and his opinion.

w, dear friends, think what that woman, now only 21 years of has endured, and some of you, e kind, motherly woman who has m home, where these two valua- lives can have a chance to de- op as God wants them to, come to fore and send for them to come stay with you until the law rids of that brute.

et the mother work for her child give her a chance to raise him but, before she is so embittered by ty that she yields to temptation, ch is sure to come to one so young, severs those hateful bonds some er way. I have no home to offer E. but I wish I did have, and I sure some one will be more than to have her come as a daughter let her yet have a glimpse of the dhood she missed, through that of little one. Yours for peace and py homes. — Mrs. B. M. B., Stev- lle, Mont.

VICE

E. of Iowa—I think if you would ge your plan of action with that of [illegible] you would find it d help. Anyway it might be a trial. I should let him know ly, but positively, that I intended hold my own with him and then n.

Always remember it takes two to rel. Keep yourself and baby neat clean and be as kind and pleasant ll times as possible, even when s in one of his tantrums. Under no umstances quarrel with him. If cannot keep from it any other when he begins, take baby and go ome neighbor's house, tell them ingly that John was out of hum- that you were going to visit awhile he got over his mad spell, then in hour or so go home and try to act nothing had happened.

that won't do let him know that are going to appeal to the neighbors or the town authorities for help if he does not let you alone. Then do so. It will be hard at first, but perhaps it will not take much to shame him out of those spells when he knows that other people know how he acts.

At all times keep your courage up. Tell yourself that things are going to be better, then help them to be. Tell your husband that even if you do not think enough of each other to make home happy you must do so for baby's sake. Do not let him know that you are afraid of him.

Aunt Eunice and New England Girl, come often.—E. W., of W. Va.

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE

The article of A Teacher from Ohio has aroused me to reply. Just why does it follow that if a woman votes she should go to war or work in the fields? These things, in many cases, she is physically unfit for, but would voting be a greater strain on her physical endurance than calling on a neighbor, going to grange or market?

If she educate herself to vote intelligently, would not she be more competent to train her children to do the same? Maybe polling places are not fit places for women to be, but if women were there they would be made fit, the same as any other gathering place of neighbors.

I am not one that believes that every evil thing would be eradicated if women could vote. The old world would jog along much the same, but the mere fact that she is an intelligent human being, must pay taxes and obey the laws, entitles her to a vote if she cares for it. I see no reason to play "dog in the manger" and keep others from eating hay just because we do not want it ourselves.—Mary Young, Mich.

JUSTICE

W. D. H. of Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tenn., writes for the Blade a little history of that county and says that he would like to hear from some more Tennesseeans. I am a native of that county. I was born and reared about 16 miles east of Dandridge, being born May 31, 1834. My first trip to Dandridge that I remember, was in 1844 to a Democratic rally during the campaign of Polk and Clay for President of the United States. My father was a Democrat and took me with him to the meeting, but I have long since departed from the political faith of my father and turned Republican.

At that time Dandridge was a very small town. I also visited Dandridge to see a free mulatto negro hung. He seemed to be intelligent. He sang and prayed while sitting on his coffin in a wagon under the gallows.

The first courthouse that I was ever in is the one spoken of by W. W. H., built in Dandridge in 1845. I went with my father to court when the building was new. I saw just behind the judges' bench, hanging on the wall, the picture of a woman, with the picture of evenly balanced scales in one hand. After we left the room to go home I asked my father about the picture. He said, in substance, that the evenly balanced scales represented equal justice between man and man—that it should be so meted out by judge and jury; always coupled with mercy; that woman was considered more innocent, merciful and just than man.—R. H. Landrum, Mt. Vernon, Missouri.

FOR WHAT AM I LIVING?

I'm quite surprised to see New England Girl favors folk dances, and is a strong advocate of the movies. If all the movies were such as she describes or would teach other useful and practical lessons, I'm sure I would favor them. As for dancing, I think it should be ignored by parents and teachers and such games encouraged as don't lead to vice.

None but those who have had good Christian parents know how to appreciate them. My mother was taken from me when I was in my thirteenth year. The memory of her kneeling with me in secret prayer at the family altar, and my father's kindness are the sweetest memories of my childhood days.

As for the school readers in other states, I cannot pass judgment. But the readers for Tennessee during the last 15 years, with few exceptions, have fallen far below what were taught in Indiana in my early school days. I can now repeat twenty recitations, the majority of which I learned in my childhood days. I am now 79 years old. The last my mother taught me was in the English Reader. The first sentence was, "I saw the glorious sun arise from yonder mountain gray." That was an excellent book. I would thank any reader of the Blade to write where I can get one. I consider life too valuable to be wasted.

The foolish kissing plays criticised by New England Girl, should not be tolerated by any teacher. In the issue of the Blade of September 9, Missouri School Ma'am shows that she is in her God-given position and long may she live to lead her pupils to useful lives.—Mrs. R. S., Tennessee.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Filling.

Put a cupful and a half of shaved maple sugar in a saucepan, add a teaspoonful of butter and a half cupful of thin cream and boil slowly until, when dropped from the point of a spoon it will spin a heavy thread. Take off, add one teaspoonful of vanilla and beat until quite thick, then spread between the cooled cake layers.

Fried Cucumbers.

Pare and cut in slices young cucumbers. Pat dry on a cloth, then dip at once into flour and drop into a little hot fat in a spider. When the under side is brown dust with salt before turning. In dishing do not pile one on another, and serve as quickly as possible that they may not lose their crispness.

Red Cabbage, German Style.

Shave a medium sized, very firm head as if for slaw. In a large saucepan put two tablespoonfuls of butter, one scant tablespoonful of sugar, a half cupful of vinegar, six cloves tied in a bit of thin muslin, one teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of black pepper. When just boiling, add the cabbage, cover closely, and cook until tender, which will take about an hour.

Red Pepper Salad.

This salad needs one or two sweet red peppers. These are halved, divested of seeds and white veins and with a sharp knife cut into the thinnest strips. Some blanched lettuce leaves are arranged in the salad dish, the peppers sprinkled over them and a French dressing over all.

Poor Man's Fruit Cake.

One cup brown sugar, one cup good molasses, one cup lard or butter, one cup sour milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 cups flour, 1½ cups seeded raisins, chopped fine; 1 teaspoon each cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. This makes one very large cake.—Mrs. E. Pelham, N. Y.

Household Hints

How can I put up sweet cucumber pickles, so they won't shrivel?—S. R. B., Va.

Please tell me a safe and sane way to get rid of liver spots. My forehead has been brown with same for several months and I feel there is some way to get rid of same if taken in time.—F. E. N., Pa.

A remedy for stomach worms is asked by Thomas Lu Sipe, Greenback, Tenn.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can,

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

CHUMS

Mothers, don't spy on your daughters. That is not being the kind of a mother God meant for women to be. Teach them what is right and what is wrong, and how to guard against evil. When some young man is calling on your daughter, put on one of your prettiest dresses and take some kind of refreshments in and sit awhile with them. If they are playing some kind of game, play with them, or if you are a musician, play some of the latest pieces.

Show the young man that you and your daughter are chums.

Let him know by your actions that you trust him and expect him to be loyal to himself and your girl and there are but few that will destroy the trust they know you place in them. Be a true mother, not only in name, but in word and deed.

This is the way mother always has treated me, and not for the world would I betray the trust she has placed in me. Besides we can always remember that our heavenly Father is watching us and if we will always keep this thought in mind we will turn from evil and be the kind of daughters our mothers will be proud of. So mother, if you teach your daughters what is right from the time they are young, there will be no need of spying on them.

Spying, seems to me, to be a very low trait in any one, and I would scorn to think my mother would stoop to so unlady like a thing as that. Best wishes to all.—Mother's Girl, Arkansas.

Why can't all daughters be "Mother's Girls." This one has struck the keynote of a girl's safety and happiness, the real comradeship which should exist between mother and daughter.—M. H.

A TEACHER'S CREED

I am glad that I live in the country. I love its beauty and its spirit. I rejoice in the things I can do as a country girl for my home and my neighborhood.

I believe I can share in the beauty around me; in the fragrance of the orchards in spring, in the weight of the ripe fruit wheat at harvest, in the morning song of birds and in the glow of sunset on the far horizon. I want to express this beauty in my own life as naturally and happily as the wild rose blooms by the roadside.

I believe I can have a part in the courageous spirit of the country. This spirit has entered into the brook in our pasture. The stones placed in its way call forth its strength and add to its strength a song. It dwells in the tender plants as they burst the seed cases that imprison them and push through the dark earth to the light. It sounds in the nesting notes of the woodlark. With this courageous spirit I, too, can face the hard things of life with gladness.

I believe there is much I can do in my country home. Through studying the best way to do my everyday work I can find joy in common tasks done well. Through loving comradeship I can help bring into my home the happiness and peace that are always so near us in God's out-of-door world. Through such a home I can help make real to all who pass that way their highest ideal of country life. I believe my love and loyalty for my country home should reach out in service to that large home we call our neighborhood. I would join with the people who live there in true friendliness.

I would whole-heartedly give my best to further all that is being done for a better community. I would have all that I think and say and do, help to unite country people near and far in that great kingdom of love for neighbors, which the Master came to establish—the Master who knew and cared for country ways and country folks. I am a country school ma'am of 19 summers.—Dale McNemar, Iras, West Virginia.

A LA WALT MASON

I have listened with great pleasure to my dear old Peace Page friends while they spoke on many subjects, but at last my silence ends, for I want to side with Laone in her talk to Mr. Man. If a boy can have no pleasure, I should like to know who can?

To be sure, I never hunted, for I could not bear to take life from some poor, helpless creature, just an idle boast to make. And I'd rather watch the river shadows when the hour is late than to try to put a wriggling worm upon the hook for bait. And I never tried to tango, as my nearest friends will tell, and never had the whooping cough. Won't measles do as well?

But the nights I've watched the silver moonlight on the frozen snow, and when solemn bells were tolling, sighed to see the old year go, and the glad New Year I've welcomed till the gray dawn came at last. O, I wouldn't miss the memory of those nights that now are past!

But, you see, the men are different. They should like to hunt and kill harmless creatures who inhabit barren field or rocky hill. So, although you may seem manly, Mr. Man, you've not begun, for you could not make a record as a "sport" with rod and gun. And upon some girl's affections dashing cowboys make a call, while the quiet, thoughtful fellow wouldn't stand a chance at all. So our brothers go on crushing noble instincts to be kind, for they fear to meet derision from some other thoughtful mind.

Let us hear from Texas Bachelor, with whose views I agree, and Daddy's Girl and Mother's Stay and Bach of Tennessee.—Edith of Arkansas.

Here's a noble sentiment, expressed in a style to Make Walt Mason sit up and take notice. Write again.—M. H.

BRUTES

After reading What's Best, written by B. E. of Iowa, I felt like I must write a few lines. Her stepaunt did very wrong in making her marry this strange young man. The best thing for her to do then would have been to work out. But now it's done and she asks what she shall do, if she shall go on living with him.

I don't agree with M. H., when she said she should go on living with him; it was her duty to try to make a better man of him. Some men are born just brutes, and never will be anything else as long as they live, no matter how much a good woman may try to have him be a good man and try to get him to be good to his family. I know whereof I speak. I know from experience. I lived with a man 20 years that didn't treat the children and me with as much consideration as he did the stock on the farm. Everybody said I did my very best to get him to be a good man and treat us with respect. I was a good woman and the harder I worked and tried to get him to do right the worse he got, till I could not endure it any longer. My health gave way just from the curses and treatment I received from him, so the only thing left for me to do was to get a divorce and alimony for myself and make him support the children. I am very thankful I am out of his clutches now; never let a man coax you back by promises to do better. He never will do any better. If he had cared for you he would have been good to you in the start. Consult an attorney. I never did believe in divorce, that's the reason I endured it so many years, but sometimes that seems to be the only merciful deliverance out of our trouble.

Don't be afraid to ask help of your neighbors for it's no disgrace. Don't be afraid of him. Have a will of your own or things will be just the same always. It isn't wrong to want some happiness out of this life. There may be happiness come to you yet. Let us hear from you in the future.—A Mother.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS

Where is there a parent that would not like to see his boy or girl have a good moral character? I am sure there are none. Then why not be careful about their associations? By being in bad company one will sometimes be persuaded to do things he would never think of doing had it not been for the constant persuasion of the chum or associate. By being in bad company one will be persuaded into bad habits. So let us see that our lives are pure before we go to saying so much about someone else who may be better than we are.

I am a boy of only 20 summers and have witnessed very little of life, still I know life is what we make it—Zina Cosner, Bismarck, W. Va.

How To Make the Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Much Better than the Ready-Made Kind and You Save $2. Fully Guaranteed.

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds, is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you—at a cost of only 54 cents—a full pint of better cough syrup than you could buy for $2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

OUR Correspondents

L. A. B. of Oregon has in his possession an original copy of the Ulster county, New York Gazette, left him by his mother. It is a paper banded in black for George Washington. L. A. B. has never heard of but three copies of this paper, one owned by himself, another by a man in Spokane who would not part with it under any circumstances, and the other mentioned in the Blade a long time ago. Facsimile copies of the paper have been sold.

Mrs. E. R. of Michigan is a recent subscriber of the Blade. She says that many years ago she took the paper, and then did not see a copy for many years, as changes occurred in her life. Just recently she subscribed again, and she says it is like meeting an old-time friend.

The Lady of the Lake is a long poem by Sir Walter Scott. It is to be had in book form and can be obtained from any public library. Your state librarian will gladly loan you a copy, and it is well worth reading. The Lady of Shalott was written by Lord Alfred Tennyson. It is a shorter poem, which I will be glad to publish if it is sent in.

Lewis F. Acker, of Meadville, Pa., asks for a copy of Belden, the White Chief, or the Mound Builders.

William Johnson was born December 16, 1832, and in March of 1834 his father entered 80 acres in Tuscarawas county, in Ohio, and moved on it with his family. Mr. Johnson is still living on the farm. He would like to know if there is another man in Ohio like him. It has been over 80 years and the title to the farm has not changed. Mr. Johnson has in his possession the flintlock rifle his great-grandfather helped capture from the Indians in 1769. The two boys left Wheeling to hunt cows and were captured by two Indians. At night the lads, 9 and 11 years old, killed their captors, and, taking the rifle, arrived in Wheeling at daylight. J. C. Harding, of Ohio, has often seen the old rifle at Johnson's home.

Mrs. Christian Fuge, of Oregon City, Ore., would like to have the poem, The Army Mule, by George L. Spinning. It was read by him at the G. A. R. encampment at Washington, D. C., when Benjamin Harrison was President, and was printed in the Blade then. Her husband memorized it then. Mrs. Fuge's maiden name was Spinning, and the poet is a relative. The writer is 75 years old, but doesn't need to wear glasses. She reads all the war news.

Mother of Four believes in teaching the boy to be good as well as the girl. She thinks that if there were more good boys there would be better girls.

Dorothea E. Whiteside, of New York, has an old scrap book containing more than 4,000 poems, most of them civil war poems of both the north and south. She lived in the south during her youth and throughout the war.

That the young men and women who go wrong today are those who failed to get the right kind of training when boys and girls, is the belief of Luther Gallien of West Virginia. He asks the women not to neglect their duties at home.

Another sister from Iowa wants B. E. of the same state to get out of the rut as there is a future for her which contains better things for her and her baby. She doesn't believe that a woman is duty bound to stay with such a husband as B. E. has, for there is plenty of work for women to do in which B. E. could earn a fair living and send her child to school.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Boys View.

I was 17 August 11. Have I a twin? Woman suffrage does not concern me very much, as I am a boy. But I will express my opinion anyway. I think Moonlight Reverie is right in every respect. Women ought not to want to disgrace themselves by going to the polls and voting. They have pleasant work at home, and they should be content with it. Plain Pauline of Ohio said that many boys who are not intelligent are allowed to vote. This is true, but wouldn't there be as many ignorant girls and women to vote as there are men and boys?

It is my opinion that woman suffrage would make this state better in one respect, and that is to help banish the use of intoxicating drinks. But if they would stay at home and teach the smaller ones the evil of alcohol, there would be very little used. I would like to hear from more boys and girls.—M. B. S., of Scherr, W. Va.

Let Her Hoe.

I am now 15 years of age. I would like to ask Moonlight Reverie and other Blade readers what harm or wrong there could be in women voting. I'll bet that the man who says he would be ashamed for his wife to vote wouldn't be ashamed for her to shoulder her hoe and go to the field to hoe corn. So many say that the woman's place is at home. How long do you suppose it would take a woman to go to the polls and vote? About an hour or two at the most. The men who are making the greatest kick on woman suffrage are the booze lovers. I long to see the day alcohol will be put out of the reach of humanity, and I believe it will take women's votes to do it. Surely it could not make things any worse than they are.—Lahoma, Virginia.

At Luray.

On the right point, on the crest of the Blue Ridge is Skyland park, a pleasure resort of growing popularity. When once on its top, as far as your eye can reach, one can see beautiful valleys on either side, in which the most successful corn, wheat and all kinds of grains thrive.

One mile north of town a subterranean lake finds its way through Yager's Spring, where a river rolls up through the mouth of a cavern whose depth has never been fathomed. The grassy slopes surrounding this spring offer beautiful picnic grounds, that are frequently used by summer school students.

A Luray lady, by persistent effort of more than 50 years and at considerable expenditure of money, has gathered together a collection of curious antiques, war relics, etc., pronounced by all who view it as one of the largest, finest and most varied ever seen in private hands.

This museum contains war relics from all the country's great wars. Indian relics of all kinds, antique cooking vessels of all kinds, old jewelry in jet, cameo, coral, etc., and curiosities from almost every country.

Those who would be so fortunate as to visit Luray will be most wonderfully entertained by our town ladies, who are experts at it. You will be taken to the caverns by the most courteous men in the hotels in Luray.

I belong to a very noted lodge, the Women's Christian Temperance Union. I do not know the taste of wine, whisky or any alcoholic drinks. All I know is pure well water, which is better for the human system than all the others combined. I am secretary of a Lutheran Sunday school and am 16 years old.—Booster of Virginia.

A Suffragette.

I do not agree with Anti-Suffragette of New York. I think that all women who want to vote should, and all who don't want to can stay at home. I hope by the time I am old enough to vote I will have the right to do so. A woman can vote and be a lady.

The women live in this country just as men do, and why should they not help make the laws by which they are governed?—Dark Eyes from West Virginia.

SHORT AND SWEET

Janie Kay, Cartersville, Ga., says if she could dance, she'd rather dance through 100 sets than play one kissing game.

Ethel Wylie, Sulphur City, Ark., agrees that kissing is an evil.

Delmay Akerman, 17, in North Cleveland, Tenn., has high musical ambitions.

Rachel Frederickson, Petoskey, Mich., 17, is a motherless girl who lives with an aunt who is like a mother to her.

Flora Anna Moore, Holly Grove, W. Va., 16, has two sisters and six brothers. Her hobbies are cooking and reading.

Bertha Lockwood, Peoria, O., 20,

WHOLE MEAT EDIBLE

In Norway it has been found that whale meat, vast quantities of which have formerly been thrown away, makes a palatable and nutritious sausage. The meat has proved so successful for this purpose in Scandinavian countries that engineers are now working to develop machinery for cutting up the huge leviathans and working their carcasses into sausages.

POETS' CORNER

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on.

Chorus.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps,
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal."
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel,
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Be swift, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea;
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

ENCOURAGEMENT

Who dat knockin' at de do'?
Why, Ike Johnson, yes, fer sho';
Come in, Ike. I'se mighty glad
You come down. I t'ought you's mad
At me 'bout de othah night,
An' was stayin' 'way fer spite.
Say, now, was you mad fer true
W'en I kin-a laughed at you?
Speak up, Ike, and 'spress yo'self.

'Tain't no use a-lookin' sad
An' a-makin' out yo's mad,
Ef yo's gwine to be so glum
Wondah why you ever come;
I don't like nobody roun'
Dat jes shet dey mout an' frown—
Oh, now, man, don't act a dunce,
Can't you talk? I tol' you once
Speak up, Ike, and 'spress yo'self.

What you come hyeah fer tonight?
Body'd tink yo' haid ain't right.
I's done all dat I can do,
Dressed pertickler jes' fer you;
Reckon I'd a-beetah wo'
My old ragged calico.
Aftah all the pains I's took
Can't you tell me how I look?
Speak up, Ike, and 'spress yo'self.

Bless my soul, I mos' forgot
Tellin' you 'bout Tildy Scott.
Don't you know, come Thu'sday night,
She's gwine to marry Lucius White?
Miss Liza say I allus wah
Heapsight laklier'n her;
An' she'll git me somep'n new
Ef I wants to ma'y, too.
Speak up, Ike, and 'spress yo'self.

I could ma'y in a week
Ef de man I wants 'ud speak.
Tildy's presents 'll be fine,
But they wouldn't ek'l mine.
Him what gets me fo' a wife
'll be proud, you bet yo' life.
I's had offers, some ain't quit,
But I hasn't ma'id yit.
Speak up, Ike, and 'spress yo'self.

Ike, I loves you; yes, I does;
You's my choice and allus was.
Laffin' at you ain't no ha'm—
Go 'way, dahky, whah's yo' arm?
Hug me closer—dah, dats right;
Wasn't you a awful sight,
Havin' me to baig you so?
Speak up, Ike, and 'spress yo'self.

MARY OF THE WILD MOOR

One night, when the winds they blew cold,
Blew bitter across the wild moor;
Young Mary she came, with her child,
Wandering home to her own father's door,
Crying, "Father, oh pray let me in;
Take pity on me, I implore,
Or the child at my bosom will die
From the winds that blow o'er the wild moor.

Oh why did I leave this fair cot,
Where once I was happy and free;
Doomed to roam without friends or a home,
Oh father, take pity on me;
But her father was deaf to her cries,
Not a voice nor a sound reached the door;
The watchdog did bark and the winds
Blew bitter across the wild moor.

Oh, how must a father have felt
When he came to the door in the morn,
And saw Mary dead and her child
Fondly clasped in its dead mother's arms;
While in frenzy he tore his gray hairs,
As he gazed at the door in the morn;
For that night she had perished and died
From the winds that blew o'er the wild moor.

The father in grief pined away,
The child to the grave was borne,
And no one lives there to this day,
For the cottage to ruin has gone.
The vilalgers point out the spot
Where a willow droops over the door;
Where Mary she perished and died
From the winds that blew o'er the wild moor.

KITTY TERRALL

You're looking as fresh as the morn, darling,
You're looking as bright as the day.
While on my charms you're delighting,
You're stealing my poor heart away.

Keep it, and welcome, my darling,
It's loss I'm not going to mourn,
Yet one heart is enough for a body,
So pray give me yours in return.

I've built me a neat little cot, darling,
I've pigs and potatoes in store,
I've twenty good pounds in the bank, love,
And maybe a pound or two more.

It is all very well to have riches,
But I'm such a craving elf,
I am always sighing for something,
And that something, you know, is yourself.

Good-natured dimple is telltale,
Now all that I have is your own;
This week you may be Kitty Terrall,
Next week you'll be Mrs. Malone.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM

Our bugle sang truce, for the night cloud had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky;
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered,
The weary to sleep and the wounded to die.

When reposing that night on my pallet of straw
By the wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain,
At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw
And thrice ere the morning I dreamt it again.

Methought from the battle-field's dreadful array,
Far, far I had roamed on a desolate track;
'Twas Autumn—and sunshine arose on the way
To the home of my fathers, that welcomed me back.

I flew to the pleasant fields traversed so oft
In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;
I heard my own mountain-goats bleating aloft,
And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung.

Then pledged we the wine cup, and fondly I swore
From my home and my weeping friends never to part;
My little ones kissed me a thousand times o'er,
And my wife sobbed aloud in her fullness of heart.

"Stay, stay with us! rest!—thou art weary and worn!"
And fain was their war-broken soldier to stay;—
But sorrow returned with the dawning of morn,
And the voice in my dreaming ear melted away.
—Thomas Campbell (1777-1844.)

FORBEARANCE

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood rose and left it on its stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse?
Unarmed faced danger with a heart of trust?
And loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained,
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O, be my friend, and teach me to be thine. —Emerson.

THE GOODLY COMPANY

Look in thy heart—behold, how many men
Lie prisoned in it, hoping for thy call!
Thou art their lord, the master of them all.
And wilt thou let them languish there in vain?

Look in thy heart—a hero fettered waits
Untried, unknown, a stranger to thine ease;
And yet, if thy awakened will but please,
With joyful valor he will front the fates!

Look in thy heart—a steadfast saint of God
Stands there unsummoned, while the hosts of sin
Mock at his plight. Thy word alone can win
Him forth to heights of holiness untrod.

Look in thy heart—a soldier and a sage,
A poet true, a lover pure and high,
A friend of unstained faith in bondage sigh,
Their jailer thou, thine inert soul their cage.

Look in thy heart—and summon forth but one,
One of these hidden selves, and set it free.
Lo! it shall reach what it was born to be
And flood thy halls of life with glory won!
—Priscilla Leonard in Youth's Companion.

POEMS WANTED

"Come, young folks, listen to my song," to Geo. Douglas, Petroleum, W. Va.

The Day is Done.

Sandy's Romance, to Mrs. J. C. Sigsworth, Kipton, Ohio.

Hannah Jane.

The Ballad of the Broken Brigade.

In the RegularArmy, Oh, to J. J. Criswell, Smithfield, Ohio.

Johnny German, to Mrs. Jennie Read, South Dayton, N. Y.

"And there came to him mothers of Judah."

Hard Times on the Old Guard Line, to Perry Behymer, Ordway, Col.

The Picket, to James K. Middaugh, National Soldiers' Home, Tenn.

Skeptic's Daughter, to Miss Anna Kohlhss, 1410 Adams street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Vampire, by Kipling.

How to Make Toilet Soap

Cheap soaps are strong with alkali, and their use will ruin the best skin. To preserve or promote its delicacy, a mild, pure and emollient soap, one abounding in oil—and, best of all, vegetable oil—is necessary. White castile soap is usually the purest, though it may be a little dry for some skins, also violet or lavender soaps of any standard make.

The basis of good toilet soaps is generally a mixture of eight or nine parts of suet and one part of olive oil, saponified caustic soda; or suet soap or what is known to the trade as best white curd soap is mixed in like proportion with white castile soap (olive oil).

An fine almond soap is made of the best white curd and castile soaps in the proportion of one-seventh of the latter to six-sevenths of the former, and perfumed with one ounce of essential oil of almonds to four and one-half pounds of soap. The soaps are shaved and melted in a copper pot, a very little water added; keep covered while heating, and when thoroughly blended cool a little; add the perfumed oil and pour into molds to harden.

IN STERLING LIVES A GIRL

Who Suffered As Many Girls Do—Tells How She Found Relief.

Sterling, Conn.—"I am a girl of 22 years and I used to faint away every month and was very weak. I was also bothered a lot with female weakness. I read your little book 'Wisdom for Women,' and I saw how others had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it, and it has made me feel like a new girl and I am now relieved of all these troubles. I hope all young girls will get relief as I have. I never felt better in my life."—Mrs. JOHN TETREAULT, Box 116, Sterling, Conn.

Massena, N. Y.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I highly recommend it. If anyone wants to write to me I will gladly tell her about my case. I was certainly in a bad condition as my blood was all turning to water. I had pimples on my face and a bad color, and for five years I had been troubled with suppression. The doctors called it 'Anemia and Exhaustion,' and said I was all run down, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me out all right."—Miss LAVISA MYRES, Box 74, Massena, N.Y.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Is Tobacco Getting You?

Then it's time to quit—right now.
Either insanity, blindness, heart failure, cancer, nervous breakdown or stunted physical or mental development may be the fate of the tobacco slave.
Quitting unaided is uphill work—impossible for most men.
But it will quit you on the run if you take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions.

Tobacco Habit Banished In 48 to 72 Hours

Makes no difference what form or how long you have been a slave to the tobacco habit we positively guarantee that Tobacco Redeemer will banish all craving in from 48 to 72 hours. No long waiting for results. Tobacco Redeemer is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs—the most marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit the world has ever known. Immediate results

Absolutely Guaranteed

That's our pledge to you. If Tobacco Redeemer fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to our plain and easy directions your money will be refunded promptly, upon demand, in accordance with our written guarantee which accompanies every full treatment.

Not a Substitute For Tobacco

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of Tobacco Redeemer treatment.

Proof If you're a slave of the tobacco habit, write your name and address in coupon below or on a postal and receive free book on the deadly effects of tobacco and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you from the habit.

—NEWELL PHARMACAL CO.—
Dept. 425 St. Louis, Mo.
Send, without obligating me in any way, proof that Tobacco Redeemer will positively free me from the tobacco habit.
Name.......................
Street and No.......................
Town.................State..........

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Our Toilet Combinations fastest sellers going. Stark made $148 the first week. Bell cleaned up $80 in four days. Must have 100 more men and women agents quick.

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A Permanent Income

is open to men and women selling Household Supplies. New plan never before tried. Makes selling these goods twice as easy as any of the old time propositions. Payments most liberal. Mrs. M writes: "sold $43 worth in four days." Write today and learn the opportunity of a lifetime.
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See here, Friend. Can you read this print at 13 inches without any trouble or eye strain and in comfort? If you can't, you need spectacles, and if you are wearing spectacles, they need changing, or they are all scratched up and you should get a new pair.

Now you know as well as I the only way to find out if a pair of spectacles fit you or not, is to try them for a week or ten days. Just like that old saying, to find out if a pie is good you must taste it, and that is exactly what I want you to do.

My spectacles are known as **Perfect Vision Spectacles.** The lenses are made of the finest optical crystal, are scientifically ground and accurately focused. Fitted into a **GOLD-FILLED FRAME,** with riding bows to go around the ears, and are guaranteed to fit you perfectly. With these **Perfect Vision Spectacles** of mine you will be able to read as comfortable as you ever did in your life. You will be able to sew and thread the smallest-eyed needle without any trouble at all, or if you are a sportsman and want to go hunting, my **Perfect Vision Spectacles** will help you to sight your gun as well as you ever did in your younger days, and you will be able to see in the distance as far as the eye can reach. In fact, **THEY WILL MAKE YOUR EYES YOUNG AGAIN,** and I am going to prove this to you. I am going to let you try them.

I Will Send You A Pair Of Perfect Vision Spectacles FREE

to try in your own home for fully 10 days, and if they are not exactly as I represent them to be, I would not have you keep them on any consideration, but if you find that you can read and sew, or shoot and look way off in the distance without any headache or eye pains, and as well as you ever did in your life, then, and then only, would I want you to keep them, and also do me a favor and recommend them to your neighbors and friends.

So Don't Send Me One Cent

When you answer this advertisement. But if you are a spectacle wearer (no children need apply) and want to get a good pair of **Perfect Vision Spectacles,** sit down right now, fill out the below coupon and send it in at once. Don't delay, as I don't know for how long this offer will appear, and I will immediately send you a pair of my gold-filled Perfect Vision Spectacles in a handsome plush-lined, German-silver-tipped, leatherette pocket-book spectacle case, complete on 10 days' free trial. Can anything be fairer?

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me, on ten days' free trial, a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, complete with perfect-vision lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, silver-tipped, gold-lettered, pocketbook spectacle case, and if I find that they really and truly are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you the small sum of $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them, and I myself am to be the sole judge, I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed to send them on free trial, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you?........How many years have you used spectacles?..........
Name..
Post Office..
Rural Route..........................Box No..........State..............

SIMONDS, WAR EXPERT, ANALYZES BIG DRIVE

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.

IN the present study of the new offensive in the west I shall deal with three things. First, the history of the operations from the beginning of the great deadlock to the latest attempt to break it; second, the most interesting details of the geography and of the communication; third, the present operations as they have revealed themselves, on the date this is written, Tuesday, September 28:

The Great Deadlock.

The German offensive in the west came to a dead halt in mid-November of last year. On November 15 last serious effort was made to break through the British lines about Ypres, and the failure marked the termination of the movement, which had begun in August, had been carried across the French frontier after the Battle of Charleroi, on August 22; had culminated in the Battle of the Marne, September 6 to September 10; had been prolonged by the Battle of the Aisne, from September 13 to October 9, and had broken out in new fury in the Battles of Flanders, from October 19 to November 15.

Allies Cling to Front.

The end of the struggle saw the allies clinging to their wide front, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. Of the 150,000 British who had fought in Flanders barely 50,000 were left. The Belgian army was a mere shell. The French army had made a marvelous recovery, but it had been strained to the utmost in the long battle to withstand a German army at all times its superior in numbers. France, to use Tallyrand's famous word, had "lived" through the storm and that was all. Months were now needed to repair the damage of the last hundred days.

To the world the western struggle had become a meaningless thing. Trench warfare had been little expected, despite the suggestion to be found in the Manchurian campaign and even in the latter days of the Civil War. The explanation of allied inactivity was not to be found by the observers, who were still unaware of the fact that the Germans had outguessed their opponents in the matter of heavy artillery and machine guns.

From November to February there occurred little of real importance. The French pushed out small offensives in Alsace in the effort to regain Mulhausen, won and lost in August. They made one ambitious thrust on the Aisne front, about Soissons, and were soundly beaten and pushed back across the river. But of real action there was none. In this time experts, and observers who were not even expert, talked wisely of the spring drive and of Kitchener's million. Both time was to disclose as vain delusions.

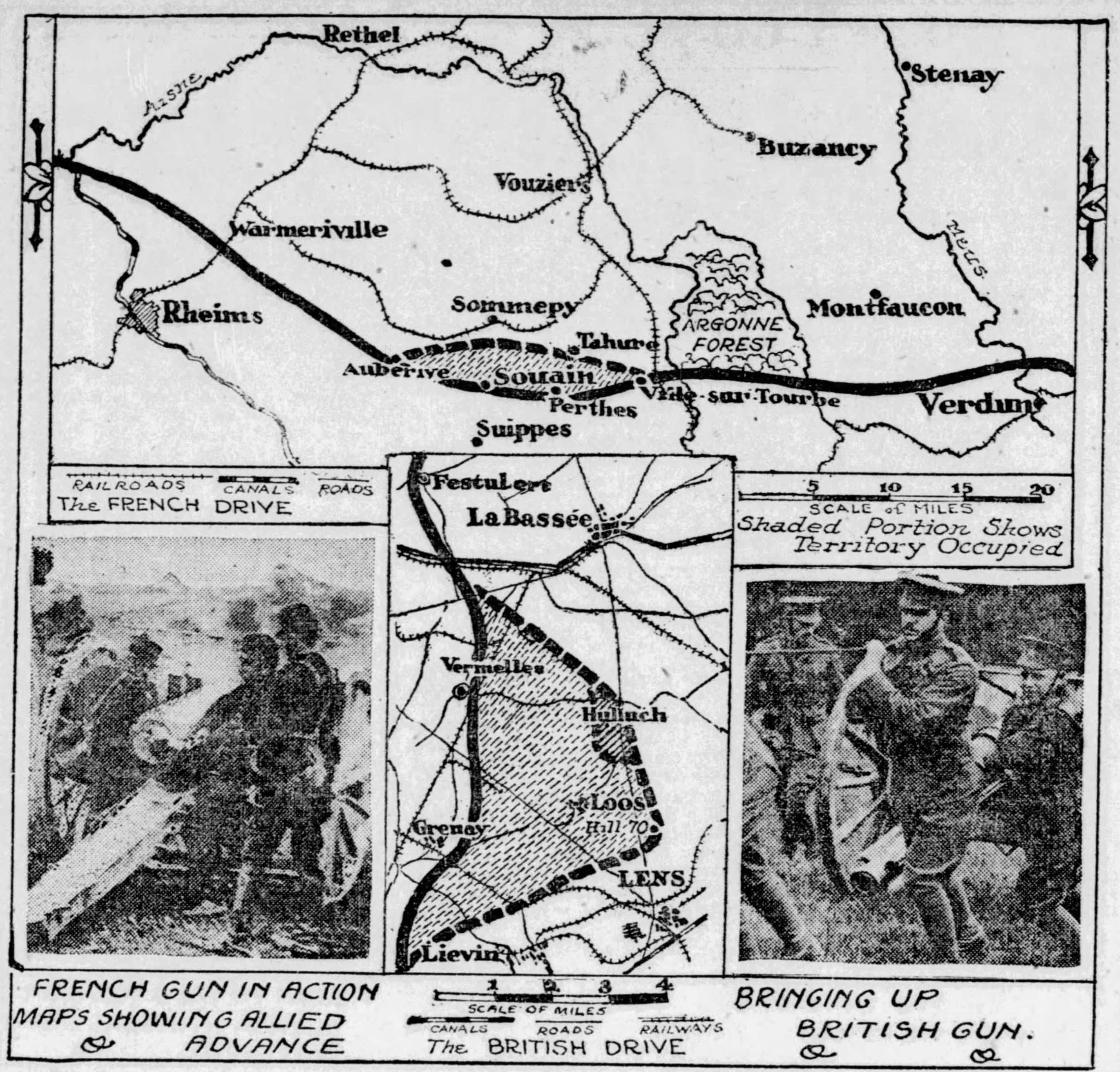
But in this time the French appreciated the real problem and turned to the task of mobilizing national industry to produce munitions; the British failed to grasp the truth, and their mistake was soon to be revealed in a humiliating fashion. As for the million, despite all hopes and expectations it is doubtful if there were a quarter of a million British troops in the trenches when the first offensive began.

The First Try in Champagne.

In February the official reports suddenly began to talk of fighting on that little known front between the city of Rheims and the Argonne. Day after day the cables talked more and more of the desperate fighting about villages little known, and even for the possession of farm houses, which acquired as evil fame as that of Chateau of Hougoumont at Waterloo. The object of the French effort was little appreciated; the fact that 250,000 men were on either side was not revealed until many days after the effort had ended in practical failure, despite incidental gains.

But far at the other end of the line, in March, there suddenly broke out

MAPS OF ALLIED ADVANCES IN WHICH ARTILLERY FIRE PLAYED TREMENDOUS PART



(The upper map shows the scene of the reported French victory in Champagne; the lower, the success said to have been gained by the British north of Lens. Auberive, at one extremity of the broken German line in Champagne, is 15 miles east of Rheims. From Auberive to Ville-sur-Tourbe is another 15 miles. In driving in the German lines here the French apparently hope to reach the railway running along the Aisne and Suippes rivers, through Warmeriville, Somme-py, and joining a trunk line south of Vouziers. This road carries supplies for the German line along a front of 40 to 50 miles, and it is now under easy range of the French guns. The heavy line shows the old position, the dotted line the new and the shaded area the ground gained by the French. This rule also explains the other map, except that the heavier shading around the small area near Hulluch shows ground first taken by the British, then lost again, and again fought over. It can be seen how close the British came to capturing the important city of Lens. In all the reports of the great battles the artillery on both sides, allied and Teuton, is credited with playing a tremendous part. Terrific bombardment by the French and British guns preceded the advance of the allies' forces.)

the cost of the local triumph had been that British effort which instantly filled the press and the imagination of the world. After a sudden bombardment, a large British force struck the German lines beween La Bassee and Lille, broke through, won clear, and then—someone blundered, the dash to the Aubers Ridge, which is the key to Lille, did not come off; the victory turned out to be the advance of a mile on a four-mile front at a cost to Britain of more than she paid in her own blood for Waterloo.

Use Poison Gas.

Long afterward, partly in Sir John French's candid statement, partly in the comment of the critics, the fact was revealed that the British had almost won a swinging victory, but that so great that, given the numbers they had, they could not pay the price of a new effort. A few attempts to the north, ending in the momentary possession of Hill No. 60, were but the prelude to the next great effort.

Late in April the Germans, using poison gas for the first time, suddenly crashed through the line at the point where French and Canadian troops touched, overwhelmed the French, outflanked the Canadians, rolled up the whole British front and almost reached Ypres. They failed, but the extent of their temporary success disclosed to them and to the observing everywhere the plain fact that Kitchener's million was a myth, that British munitions were inadequate, that the spring drive was never to come.

Finally, in May, the last bid for a spring gain was made. The French, under Foch, the brilliant strategist who had won such renown at the Marne after a bombardment in which 300,000 shells were used in a brief time, swept east north of Arras, took a number of villages, crowned the Lorette Heights, and were almost at the suburbs of Lens. But again a British failure came to mar the possibility of a major success.

The Munitions Scandal.

After this came the great munitions scandal in England. At last the truth was known, and England, six months too late, began to mobilize her industries. But the spring had passed, the drive was impossible, and Germany had turned east to dispose of Russia. This she never could have done had Kitchener's million been ready or British supplies of munitions comparable with French. From June to late September the war in the west has been a war of outposts and snipers, save for an occasional French dash in the Vosges. Meantime, British ammunition was accumulating and British troops on the continent increasing, until they have now passed the 750,000 mark.

Turning now to the geography of the western front, it is simplest to begin by dividing this whole front into a few sectors and discussing these in turn. These sectors are Ypres, Arras, Aisne, Champagne, Argonne, Verdun, Lorraine and Vosges. Of these only the first four are interesting at the moment.

To begin with the Ypres sector: This extends from the North sea at Nieuport to the canal at La Basse. On the west any offensive operation is impossible because of the inundated districts, which the Belgians flooded to check the Germans in the Battle of the Yser. About Ypres the Germans have crowded the British down hill and hold all the slopes. To the east, in a wide circle, the forts of Lille, dismantled by the French and rebuilt by the Germans, close the road. To the south the Aubers Ridge, east of Neuve Chapelle, and the works at La Bassee, offer obstacles that have blocked all attack.

In the narrow gap between the Yser and the Lys, east of Ypres, it is conceivable that the British might make an advance, but they would encounter a number of fortified lines and their efforts would not menace the main position of the Germans in France, which is the first objective. To attack Lille is impossible, because the French would oppose a bombardment destroying the town. Hence the operations between the sea and the La Bassee canal have been of little moment since the British failed at the Aubers Ridge in the spring.

Can't Attack Lille.

But to the south from the La Bassee canal to the Somme river, on a front of perhaps 40 miles, with Arras as the central point, is an attractive place for an attack. In May and June the French cleared the Lorette heights and pushed east to within four miles of the important railroad and mining town of Lens. A drive of a few miles east would put the alllies astride the main highway, from La Bassee to Lens and Arras, which the Germans use for reinforcing their lines. It would win Lens, the most important railroad center from Lille to the Oise, on the German front.

As the British hold Armentieres, such a push to Lens would transform La Bassee into a dangerous salient and might compel the Germans to retire from it. Behind Lens there is no really good standing point, regard being had to railroad communications, until Douai and Cambrai are reached. If the allied advance could be pushed to this point then the whole western side of the German elbow in France and Belgium would be threatened because the French would be almost in sight of the lines which supply the Germans far to the south along the Oise, the upper Somme and the lower Aisne.

The possession of Lens would give the Allies control of one of the most important trunk lines from Paris to the north by Amiens, Arràs and Lens. Here, then, is a front which offers local and ultimate possibilities which are patent when the map is consulted. **There is no considerable** natural obstacles to hinder the advance and the dominating heights are already in French hands.

From the Somme to the forts of Rheims, that is at the elbow of the German position, the line of the Teutons seems impregnable. It rests upon that range of hills, the Champagne hills of the geography, which rise just to the west of the Oise and face west, from Noyon north. Beyond the Oise they continue east, north of the Aisne to Berry-au-Bac. Thence the German position extends to the Champagne plain across the eastern forts of Rheims. This position was strongly fortified by the French in other years, but their forts were dismantled in the great retreat and the Germans have reoccupied them and rebuilt them. Back of these hills three trunk lines reach north to Belgium, while a cross link makes it easy to rush troops from east to west.

Here the Allied pursuit of the Germans was held up after the Marne. Here the Allies were repulsed in the battle of the Aisne, and later in the French offensive north of Soissons. This position seems impregnable, and against it the French have directed no serious attack since last winter. The best evidence points to the permanent abandonment by the Allies of any hope of storming this position and to the belief that the Germans can only be turned out of it.

Now with this hasty glimpse of the geography of the front in mind, it is clear that the Arras and Champagne fronts are the only points that offer real promise of prfit, local or ultimate. A local success in the Arras sector would win Lens, it might clear the Germans out of La Bassee and it would threaten the whole German position south of the Somme, because it would take the Allies close to the main railroads on which they depend.

Exactly in the same fashion a local success in the Champagne sector would relieve the stricken city of Rheims, imperil the flank of the Crown Prince, fighting to isolate Verdun, and it might be pushed far enough north, that is to the Aisne about Rethel, to menace the eastern trunk line which supports the German position in the Aisne sector.

What Has Been Accomplished.

Looking now to what has been accomplished, it will be seen that the British, in their first attack, pushed east, south of La Bassee, until they cut the La Bassee-Arras highway, and dominated Lens, from Hill No. 70, which is a mile north of the city and two miles south of Loos, which the British also captured. At the same time the French pushed east, south of Lens, and cut the Lens-Arras highway three miles south of Lens. This town is then more than half surrounded by allied troops, who hold the hills commanding it. If the positions taken can be held against the German counter attacks its evacuation is assured.

To the north La Bassee has been transformed into a second salient, because the British were already east of it, on the north, and their advance to the Lens-La Bassee highway to the south has drawn a semi-circle abotu this town. But the half circle is wider, and the Germans are less likely to withdraw here if no more ground is lost by them. But their hold has been gravely weakened. Further successes will mean a German retreat both from Lens and La Bassee and a general allied advance toward the Lille-Douai-St. Quentin railroad.

If the allies ever get astride this road, between Douai and Cambrai, German withdrawal from France is next to inevitable. If they pass it north of Douai the evacuation of Lille is likely to follow, because in both cases German lines of communication will be gravely imperiled. If the French are stopped now, to the south, and the British to the north of Lens, and this town falls, the allies will still have taken a long forward movement toward the railroads, possession of which is vital to German resistance in France, not merely at the points assailed, but far to the south along the Aisne front.

In Champagne.

In the same fashion in the Champagne section the French have stepped out of their lines and covered half the distance to the Challerange-Bazancourt railroad, which is within two miles and a half of their present front. One more push like the first and they will be astride of this railroad and in the rear of the Germans, who are holding the forts north and east of Rheims. They will also be on the flank of the Germans with the Crown Prince in Argonne. Such a gain held will end the attack upon both Rheims and Verdun. The present gain held will threaten both German operations and make the use of the railroad exceedingly difficult. But until the French are able to reach the railroad their operation will have less immediate value than that of the British about Lens.

Such in brief is the history of the western campaign from the battle of the Marne to the latest offensive. Such are the geoprahical elements in the problem. The present operation may be the long heralded grand offensive It may be a drive, the drive. It may be one more of the local operations Joffre christened "nibbles."

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Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliabiliay of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

O. HENRY

Please give a sketch of the life of O. Henry, noted American author.—O. N. D., Birchwood, Tenn.

O. Henry, or Sydney Porter, American writer of short stories, was born in Greensboro, N. C., in 1867, and died in 1910. He received an academic education in Texas. He took up journalistic work, getting a position on the staff of the Houston Post. Later he became publisher and editor of the Iconoclast at Houston. Henry changed the name of this paper later to Rolling Stone. He then went to New York where he engaged in literary work, contributing to magazines and newspapers. Some of his works are Cabbages and Kings, The Four Million, The Trimmed Lamp, The Heart of the West, The Gentle Grafter, The Voice of the City, Options and Roads of Destiny.

NELSON A. MILES

I would like to have this department publish a biographical sketch of General Nelson A. Miles.—M. B. F., Bartlett, N. C.

Nelson Albert Miles, lieutenant-general, was born in Westminster, Mass., on Aug. 8, 1839. He received an academic education and received degrees from Harvard in 1896, Brown University in 1901 and Colgate University in 1910. In 1868 he married Mary Hoyt Sherman of Cleveland. Miles was made first lieutenant of the 22nd Massachusetts infantry in 1861; lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York infantry the following year, colonel several months later and brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864. In 1865 he was promoted to major-general of volunteers. On Sept. 1, 1896 Miles was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. 1866 he became colonel in the regular army, was made brigadier-general in 1880, major-general in 1890, and lieutenant-general in 1900.

For his distinguished conduct in the civil war Miles was rewarded, being mentioned particularly for gallantry and valuable services at the battle of Reams Station, Va. He also performed meritorious services at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania. When 25 years old Miles commanded an army corps, conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians on the western frontier, notably that against Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, Geronimo and Natchez. Miles was in command of the U. S. troops at Chicago during the railroad strike troubles in 1884, represented the United States army at the seat of the Turko-Grecian war, and also at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897. He was senior officer commanding the United States army from 1895 to 1903 and was retired the latter year.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

I would like an account of the Smithsonian institution and how it was founded.—R. R. F., Berne, Ind.

The Smithsonian institution, established at Washington, was founded under a bequest of James Smithson. The bequest was couched in these terms: "I bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the 'Smithsonian institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

In 1835, six years after Smithson's death at Genoa, Italy, the United States legation at London was notified that his estate, amounting in value to about 100,000 pounds, was held in possession of the accountant general of the British courts of chancery. Congress was notified of this by President Jackson and a bill was passed and approved on July 1, 1836, authorizing the President to assert and prosecute the claim of the United States to the legacy. Richard Rush of Pennsylvania was selected as agent. He went to London and instituted a friendly suit in the chancery courts, which was settled in two years. For eight years the matter was discussed in congress until on August 10, 1846, an act was passed in terms so broad as to allow for any future development of the institution along any lines of intellectual advancement. Other bequests added later have helped support the work. The object of the institution is to assist scientists in making original researches, to publish them and give a volume to every first-class library in the world.

MARIETTA MOUND

I would like some information about the large mound at Marietta, O.—I. S., Long, W. Va.

The large mound at Marietta, O., is included in the ancient fortifications there. These works are situated on an elevated plain above the bank of the Muskingum river, on the east side, about a half mile from its junction with the Ohio. The works consist of mounds and walls of earth in direct lines, squares and circular forms. One authority describes the works as follows: "The largest square fort, by some called the town, contains 40 acres, encompassed by a wall of earth from 6 to 10 feet high and from 25 to 36 feet in breadth at the base. On each side are three openings, at equal distances, resembling 12 gateways. The entrances at the middle are the largest, particularly on the side next the Muskingum. From this outlet is a covert way, formed of two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from center to center. The walls at the most elevated part, on the inside, are 21 feet in height, and 42 in breadth at the base; but on the outside average only five feet in height. This forms a passage of about 360 feet in length, leading by a gradual descent to the low grounds, where, at the time of its construction, it probably reached the river. Its walls commence at 60 feet from the ramparts of the fort, and increase in elevation as the way descends toward the river; and the bottom is crowned in the center in the manner of a well-founded turnpike road.

"Within the walls of the fort, at the northwest corner, is an oblong elevated square, 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high; level on the summit, and nearly perpendicular at the sides. At the center of each of the sides the earth is projected, forming gradual ascents to the top, equally regular, and about six feet in width. Near the south wall is another elevated square, 150 feet by 120, and 9 feet high, similar to the other, excepting that instead of an ascent to go up on the side next the wall, there is a hollow way 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet towards the center, and then rising with a general slope to the top. At the southeast corner is a third elevated square, 108 feet by 54 feet, with ascents at the ends, but not so high or perfect as the two others. A little to the southwest of the center of the fort is a circular mound, about 30 feet in diameter and 5 feet high, near which are four small excavations at equal distances, and opposite each other. At the southwest corner of the fort is a semicircular parapet, crowned with a mound, which guards the opening in the wall. Towards the southeast is a smaller fort, containing 20 acres, with a gateway in the center of each side and at each corner. These gateways are defended by circular mounds."

The large mound mentioned is on the outside of the smaller fort. It has the form of a sugar loaf, and is of great height and magnitude. Its base is a regular circle, 115 feet in diameter and a perpendicular altitude of 30 feet. A ditch four feet deep and 15 feet wide surrounds this mound. A parapet four feet high defends this. A gateway 20 feet wide leads through this towards the fort.

POLYGAMY

Please tell how extensive the practice of polygamy is at the present time.—O. L., Tobaccoville, N. C.

Polygamy is the system under which a man is married to several women at the same time. Among Oriental nations plurality of legal wives is customary. The Mohammedans are allowed four wives each, while the Hindu can have as many as he pleases, some of the members of the high caste having as many as a hundred. Among the African tribes polygamy is the rule, and it is also common among those of Australia and Polynesia. Only one wife is lawful in China, however. In many polygamous countries the expense of supporting more than one wife prevents the men from taking advantage of their privileges.

KINDS OF FISH

I would like to have this department give the names of the different kinds of fish in existence.—J. S., Biltmore, N. C.

The fish family is a large one and i would be impossible to give the names of all the different kinds of fish in existence, but here is a list of the fish used as food: Candlefish, of the smelt family; ayu, a dwarf salmon; pompano, a sea fish; red surmullet of Europe; whitefish, Spanish mackerel, bluefish, kingfish, shad, European bass, susuki of Japan, red tai of Japan, sheepshead, mutton fish of Cuba; the European porgy, the uku of Hawaii, spadefish and bass. In the trout family there is the American speckled trout, the dolly varden, oquassa trout, true trout and brown trout in Europe; the steelhead, rainbow, tahoe and cutthroat trout in America; the yambe of Japan and the grayling. Other excellent food fishes are the eel, sole, pike, sardine, atka fish, pescado blanco, Hawaiian mullet, California pesce rey, catfish, turbot, barracuda, and the young of various sardines and herring known as whitebait. Among the larger fish is the swordfish, the halibut, king-salmon or quinat and parrot fish. Herring and codfish make good food. Other well known kinds of fish are the alewife, sunfish, red snapper, Black Sea bass, sauger, striped bass and fall-fish.

In Havana about 350 different species of fish are sold as food, and an equal number in Honolulu. In Japan 600 different kinds are sold, and in England about 50.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. E. K., Lowellville, O.—It would take too much space to answer your question.

E. L. B., Beloit, O.—We have no sketch of the life of John Byers Wilson.

C. S. C., Allen, N. C.—A residence of one year is required in Nevada before you can obtain a divorce now.

T. W. E., Syracuse, N. Y.—Write to some state official of New York for the information you desire.

J. M. R., Hooper, Neb.—You ha better consult with some lawyer for the information you want.

C. H., Bird's Run, O.—Address the Esperanto Office, West Newton, Mass., for information concerning the Esperanto language.

Stops Tobacco Ha in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium, 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo. has published a free book showing the effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is

As this book is being

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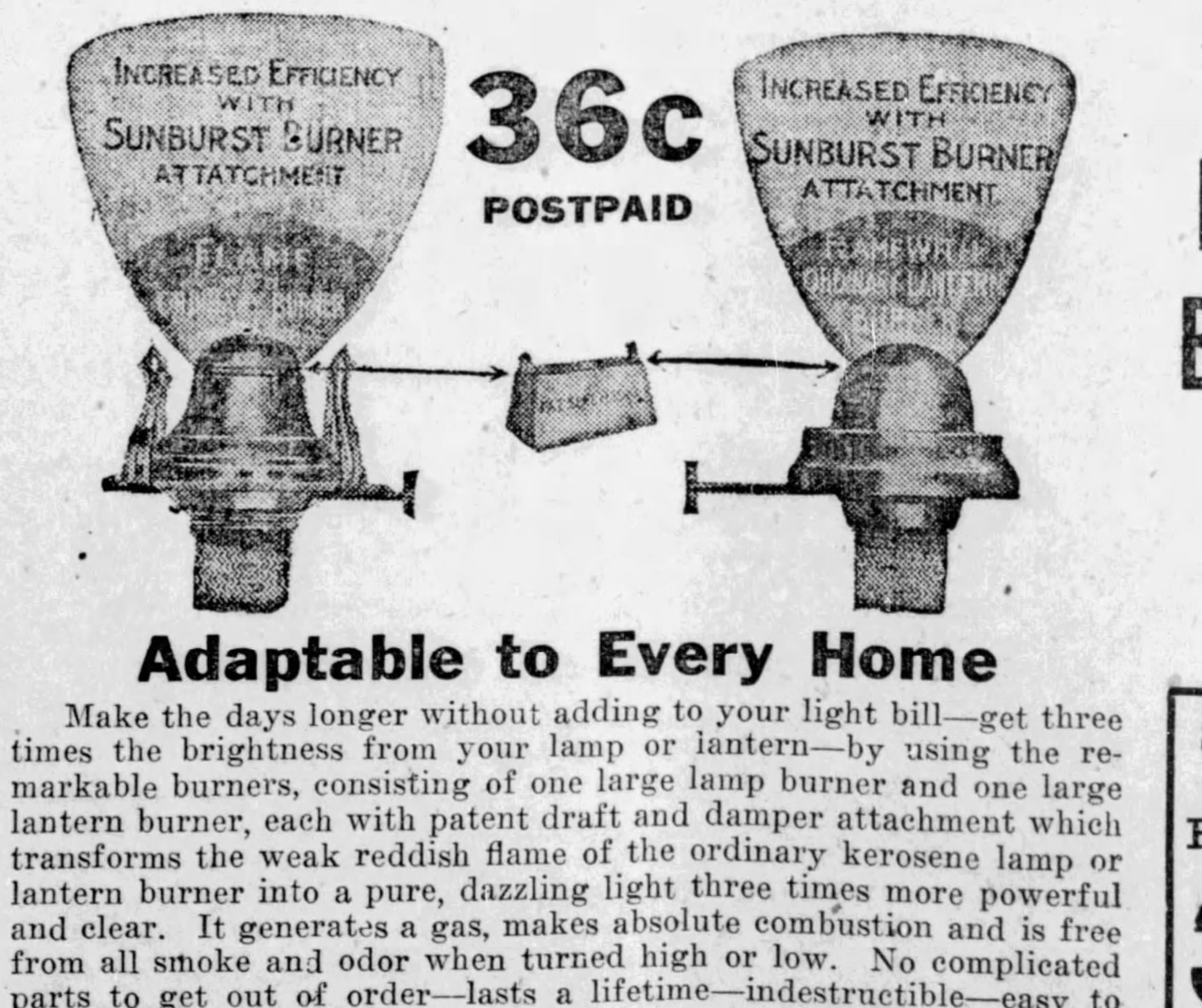
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Adaptable to Every Home

Make the days longer without adding to your light bill—get three times the brightness from your lamp or lantern—by using the remarkable burners, consisting of one large lamp burner and one large lantern burner, each with patent draft and damper attachment which transforms the weak reddish flame of the ordinary kerosene lamp or lantern burner into a pure, dazzling light three times more powerful and clear. It generates a gas, makes absolute combustion and is free from all smoke and odor—when turned high or low. No complicated parts to get out of order—lasts a lifetime—indestructible—easy to attach—perfectly adjustable. Every home should have one. Burners are included in the equipment. Address Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

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n't neglect Hemorrhoids (Piles), a true case never cures itself. You act. Let us send you this treatment to Try Free, today. Hundreds have been saved from dangerous and costly operations by using Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Remedy in time. It is successful in so large a percentage of cases that, no matter how desperate your case, nor how discouraged you may be, we will send you Dr. Van Vleck's without a cent in advance and all the risk of failure. A great many written us of cures by Dr. Van Vleck's pleasant method in the most severe cases, even after 30 and 40 years' suffering and even after painful and expensive operations had failed. The milder cases are entirely controlled by a single application. Can your better judgment overlook investigating a remedy like this? Send your today. Return mail will bring you Full Dollar Treatment. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the received, send us One Dollar. If not, write us so and we make no charge. You decide. Isn't it evident to that only a remedy better than any before offered could be sold on this Our instructive Book, Illustrated in comes free with the free trial treatment. Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., WB41, Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write today. no money—only your address.

Rheumatism

Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 546-B Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

AILURE OF "606"

you one of those who used "606" or "914" and it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and sure cure. All correspondence confidential.

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PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NDS ANCIENT HONDURAN CITY

irector Saville Declares It Was Once Center of Highest Culture.

New York, Oct. 1.—Discoveries which, according to Prof. Marshall H. Saville, director of the Museum of American Indian, indicate that there was an ancient city in Honduras that was the center of a high civilization were made public today.

Professor Saville, who has recently returned from an exploration trip in Honduras, displayed at the museum many of the specimens of pottery and other treasures which he had unearthed from the site of the now vanished city.

The region that Professor Saville explored was between the Ulua and Chamelicon rivers, approximately 25 miles from San Pedro Sula. Along these rivers and in the area 18 miles wide between them, the exploring party found many of the products of an ancient civilization, principally potteries and ornaments of stone and jade.

"The remarkable fact about the potteries and other objects," said Professor Saville, "is that they represent at least six kinds of civilization. We have not the facilities at present to dig down 18 feet, which seems necessary, but it is evident there is an opportunity for vast research."

900,007 BALES ARE GINNED

Washington, Oct. 4.—A cotton report issued Monday by the census bureau showed 2,900,007 bales, counting round as half bales, ginned from the growth of 1915 to September 25, compared with 3,393,752 for 1914, and 3,246,655 for 1913. Round bales included this year are 32,263, compared with 3,394 for 1914, and 26,- for 1913. Sea island included 19,- for 1915, 13,927 for 1914, and 70 for 1913.

355 MILLION NET SUM OF AMERICAN LOAN FOR ALLIES

Preliminary Work of Putting Bonds on Market is Begun by Morgan & Co., Who Get $10,000,000.

Millions in subscriptions have been pledged to the underwriters' syndicate handling the half-billion-dollar Anglo-French war loan in this country. Rapid progress has been made in the preliminary work and many predictions were made that it would be oversubscribed.

Names of many rich Americans, some of whom are connected with industries selling war supplies to the allies, were mentioned in Wall street as prospective purchasers. Among them were the names of J. P. Morgan, fiscal agent for the British government in this country; E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation; Charles E. Coffin, of the General Electric Co.; James Stillman, of the National City Bank; Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Co.; Cleveland H. Dodge, a copper magnate; Thomas F. Ryan, Henry Clay Frick, Frank A. Vanderlip, James J. Hill, E. C. Converse, William Ellis Corey, William Rockefeller and Percy Rockefeller.

New York, Sept. 29.—Representatives of England and France came to the United States seeking a billion dollar war loan and they got a loan, the ultimate net value of which will be $355,000,000 when the premiums and interest are paid.

Following the formal announcement of the Anglo-French commission that a war loan the nominal size of which is $500,000.000 has been secured, the work preliminary to putting the bonds upon the market was begun today by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan.

To Solicit People.

This is not a loan for capitalists exclusively. The people's money will be solicited.

Bankers declare the money market will not be disturbed by the loan and the rates of exchange of pounds sterling and francs will be stabilized.

Money subscribed to the loan will be kept in American banks to be checked against by the French and British governments.

Russia will not participate, but no bar has been placed upon the expenditure of the money for arms and ammunition as well as for grain, clothing and other necessities.

Every effort is being made by the allied governments to make the loan popular in this country. The desire to stimulate interest in the west was one of the reasons Baron Reading and other members of the credit commission went to Chicago. The commissioners also made a concession in granting premiums which will make the bonds yield investors about 5½ per cent. At first they declared they could not pay more than 5 to the buyers of the bonds.

This is the first external loan placed by the allies since the war began, but the efforts made to popularize this one indicates that "if the war goes another year, the allies will be seeking more money here in the meantime."

If, at the end of five years, the holders of the bonds wish, they can convert them to French and British government bonds paying 4½ per cents. These 4½ per cent bonds will be payable in from 15 to 20 years.

Bankers declare there is no question about the security. The British and French governments have jointly obligated themselves and thus all the national resources of both Great Britain and France may be said to be the collateral offered.

STATISTICS ON ALLIES' HALF BILLION LOAN

Amount—$500,000,000.

Term—Five years.

Interest—Five per cent.

Price to investors—98.

Price to underwriters—96.

Net yield to investors—Approximately 5½ per cent.

Net return to England and France—$480,000,000.

Total cost to countries, including interest—$645,000,000.

Denomination of bonds—From $100 up.

Convertible terms of bonds—At end of five years holders of bonds may convert them into French and English government bonds, maturing in from 15 to 25 years, with 4½ per cent interest.

Purpose of loan—Stabilization of exchange rates on British and French money.

Security—French and British governments accept loan as joint obligation taking priority over other debts.

MANY GATES IN NORWAY

A curious feature to travelers on the highroads of Norway is the great number of gates—upward of 10,000 in the whole country. These gates, which either mark the boundaries of the farms or separate the home fields from the waste lands, constitute a considerable inconvenience and delay to the traveler, who has to stop his vehicle and get down to open them.

CHAMPAGNE FIELD SCENE OF HORROR

Hardiest Veterans Struck With Terror at Sight of Widespread Carnage.

BY C. F. BERTELLI

Paris, Oct. 2.—The Champagne battle field immediately after the great advance of the week end, I am told by a responsible eyewitness, was a spectacle of such slaughter, destruction and desolation as to strike cold the hearts even of men who have heretofore witnessed the worst horrors of this war.

Today, however, owing to tremendous improvement in the organization of the Red Cross and the sanitary departments, this shambles has been completely cleaned up with amazing speed and efficiency.

This is in striking contrast to the battle of the Marne a year ago, when thousands of bodies of men and horses lay rotting in the hot sunshine for days.

Make Germans Work.

Health Minister Godard himself superintended the cleaning up of the battle field, speeding from point to point in an automobile, encouraging the stretcher bearers and pressing into service even a great number of German prisoners.

As a result of this activity he has saved France several thousand lives. I am informed on excellent authority that the percentage of mortality among the wounded is one in ten, a much lower figure than ever before. The immediate use of anti-tetanus serum which was administered to the troops as they lay on the plowed-up, blood drenched soil, has saved hundreds.

Quadrangle of Carnage.

The transformation is all the more remarkable as on Saturday and Sunday the huge area, 16 miles long and two wide, between Auberive-Sur-Suippe in the west and Ville-Sur-Tourbe in the east, and northwards to Navarin and Ripont, representing approximately the ground gained up to that moment, was one gigantic quadrangle of carnage.

Not only were bodies, some horribly gashed, strewn everywhere in all imaginable attitudes, but some craters which had been plowed up by high explosives were filled with a ghastly conglomeration of shattered limbs and war equipment.

In this welter of death and destruction bared rigid arms were seen protruding skyward as if in a last despairing invocation of mercy. These were the ashes of all those innumerable acts of gallantry which had shed luster on the battle field a few hours previously.

INDICTS RIGGS BANK OFFICERS

Grand Jury Charges Perjury in Suit Against Treasury Officials.

Washington, Oct. 1. — Four indictments alleging perjury were returned today by the grand jury against Charles C. Glover, president; William J. Flather, vice president, and Henry H. Flather, cashier of the Riggs National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in the country.

The indictments grew out of the troubles between the treasury department and the bank officials which are expected to result in court decisions that will define exactly the meaning of the national bank supervision laws.

A joint indictment against the three bankers and three individual presentments were returned. An arrangement had been made with counsel whereby no warrants were to be issued, but the three will appear in court tomorrow; enter pleas of not guilty with privilege of demurring, and then be released on $5,000 bail each.

It has not yet been decided whether the accused men will be tried under the District of Columbia code, which provides a penalty of from two to 10 years' imprisonment, or under the federal penal code which provides for a fine of not more than $2,000 and imprisonment of not more than five years. This will later be decided by the district attorney.

ITALIAN KING OBSERVES ATTACK ON AN AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLD

This is a new picture which shows King Victor of Italy observing the activities of his army in storming an Austrian position.

GREAT SLIDE CLOSES CANAL FOR 40 DAYS

Earth Continues to Pour Into Channel.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Dispatches to the war department announce that there was little prospect of reopening the Panama canal before Nov. 1.

Since the channel was blocked by a slide from the east bank, north of Gold Hill, Sept. 20, the movement has continued steadily, pouring earth and rock into the waterway, while the dredges worked away in a vain effort to keep it open.

Hundreds of vessels will be held up by closing of the canal for forty days or more, causing the first serious interruption of traffic through the isthmus since it was opened in August, 1914.

ATLANTIC TO BE SPANNED BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Marconi Says Service Will Be Established.

London, Oct. 2.—"There is not a shadow of doubt that wireless telephony across the Atlantic ocean is assured in the future," said William Marconi, after hearing that Washington had talked by wireless with Honolulu. "Two years ago I said that within a few years arrangements would be perfected so that telephonic wireless across the Atlantic would be established. Had it not been for the war, which made it necessary to stop our experiments, we would probably have had a transatlantic telephone wireless service by now. After the war a service will be installed as rapidly as we are able to do it."

KILLED AS HE HEARS BRYAN

Hillsboro, Tex., Oct. 4.—William J. Bryan missed being a witness in a murder case by a few minutes yesterday. He left the speaker's stand after concluding a disarmer's speech shortly before Mrs. Joseph Kirkpatrick shot and killed Dr. A. C. Saylers.

Saylers killed Mrs. Kirkpatrick's husband several weeks ago. Saylers was sitting in an automobile listening to Bryan speak.

At the conclusion of the address, as Bryan retired from the platform, Mrs. Kirkpatrick started shooting, using two automatic pistols. Saylers was instantly killed.

FIRST WORLD SERIES GAME IN PHILADELPHIA ON FRIDAY

New York, Oct. 2. — The National Commission, at its meeting today, decided that. the first game of the world's series shall be played in Philadelphia on Friday, October 8. The second game is set for the next day, October 9, in the same city. The third and fourth games will be played in Boston on October 11 and 12, respectively, the fifth in Philadelphia on October 13, and the sixth in Boston on October 14.

The seventh game, if one is necessary, will be played on Friday, October 15. The place for this game will be chosen by the toss of a coin.

The four umpires who will arbitrate in the field and on the foul lines were selected by the presidents of the two leagues. President Tener named Charles Rigler and W. J. Klem as the National League representatives, while President B. B. Johnson selected William Evans and Frank O'Loughlin to act for the American League.

The National Commission named J. G. T. Spink as its representative among the official scorers and requested that the Baseball Writers' association appoint additional scorers from among its members for Philadelphia and Boston.

All the rules that governed the play during the 1914 series will be in force again this season.

It was decided further that in case of a tie game or a postponement due to inclement weather the teams will remain in the city where such game was to have been played until that game is complete and dates of future games on the schedule will be advanced to meet any such emergencies.

GULF STORM VICTIMS LIKELY WILL REACH 350

More Than 500 Persons Are Known Dead, Reported Dead or Listed Among the Missing.

A West Indian hurricane lashed the central gulf coast September 29 and then ripped its way northward through the Mississippi valley at an 80-mile clip, causing the loss of hundreds of lives and many millions of dollars in property damage. Unpicked cotton in the rich cotton fields of the Mississippi delta was greatly damaged. Hundreds of families living in the lowlands along the path of the storm were marooned in trees and many appeals for food were issued. New Orleans and other localities along the gulf coast suffered greatly as well as places inland in the Lake Pontchartrain district of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 2.—The number of known dead, reported dead and persons missing in Louisiana and Mississippi, as the result of Wednesday night's tropical hurricane, was put at 549 in a total compiled here today from reports that came from many points on the gulf coast and in the interior.

Property damage was estimated at $12,000,000.

It was considered certain early today that the total dead in the storm would number at least 350. The known death list already stands at 224, with 208 reported dead. In addition there are 117 known missing.

The list at midnight was apportioned as follows:

Known dead—43, Barataria district; 25, New Orleans and environs; 24, Rigolets; 31, Pointe a lu Hatche; 17, Lake Catherine; 17, Yoloskey; 16, Shell Beach; 12, Bayou Cook; 9, Cheniere Caminada Island; 6 drowned when packet Hazel sank near Grande Isle; 4, Pass Christian, Miss.; 4, Bayou Portage; 3, crew launch Buffalo, Portage; 3, Daisy; 2, bay, St. Louis, Miss.; 2, Hammond; 2, Ostrica; 2, Nestor; 1, Nicholls; 1, New Platform; 1, Bayou Dufoun. Total, 224.

Reported dead, 100 along Mississippi river from Myrtle Grove to Buras; 30, New Platform; 25, LaBranche; 25, Island de la Croix; 17, St. Sophie; 4, crew steamboat Mary Whitman, near Harvey; 3, Killma; 2, launch J. N. R.; 2, near Houma. Total, 208.

Missing—90, crews 15 fishing schooners missing in Bayou Le Mare; 14, Rigolets; 6, Leeville; 5, New Orleans and environs; 2, Bayou Rigaud. Total, 117.

More than 150 schooners were observed ashore between Gulfport and New Orleans; many total wrecks. Others were intact, but as high as 15 feet above high tide level. Others were far inland.

Will Be at Least 350.

While undoubtedly there has been some duplication in tabulation of reports of bodies found, it was said there were indications that the dead would not be fewer than 350.

Property damage throughout the storm-swept territory has been enormous and in many places the destruction complete. Relief parties returning today from the Delta section said that the rich plantations in that section had been wiped out, crops ruined, orange trees destroyed, buildings demolished and washed out to sea and that the country for miles was under water four to 15 feet deep. The levees in many places have been destroyed, adding new menace to the inhabitants and rendering more difficult the work of rehabilitation. River pilots expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to construct the levees in many places.

Many people today still were reported marooned on the tops of undamage levees, where they took refuge when the full fury of the storm broke.

While no official estimate has been obtainable of the storm damage in this state and along the Mississippi coast, persons familiar with the territory believe that it will be approximately $12,000,000. This estimate is considered conservative.

Relief work is progresing rapidly due in great part to the quick recovery made here and in larger cities, from the effects of the hurricane. Vessels left yesterday from practically every point along the coast to visit isolated villages, fishing settlements and camps which were in the path of the hurricane.

LONE GERMAN AVIATOR BEATS 4 FRENCH AEROS

Kills Pilot and Officer and Takes Prisoners.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—(By wireless to Tuckerton.)—The exploit of Flight Sergeant Boehm, mentioned in last Sunday's official war report for his assault single-handed on French aviators who attacked Freiburg, is described by the Overseas News:

"Sergeant Boehm is a member of a Bavarian aviation corps. When four French aeroplanes approached Freiburg, Boehm rose alone to defeat them. Having no companion, he had to direct his aeroplane and fire the gun.

"He killed the pilot of one French aeroplane and the observation officer of another. Both aeroplanes were forced to land, and the surviving occupants were made prisoners.

"The Grand Duke of Baden congratulated Sergeant Boehm in the presence of the troops and later, by order of the emperor, decorated him with the Order of the Iron Cross, first class."

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Oct. 4.—There was a firmer tone to the late months in wheat at the opening today. This was in part due to the heavy rains over the Northwest which is expected to curtail movement of the new crop. Opening prices were 3-4c higher for Dec. and 1-8c stronger for May. Outside markets were each up 1-4c. Trade was active. There was a fairly good demand for No. 2 red for cash delivery.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 4.	Close Oct. 2.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.08
Dec.	1.09	1.10¾	1.09	1.10¾	1.08¼
May	1.10⅝	1.11¼	1.10⅝	1.11½	1.10½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	64	69
Dec.	55¾	55¾	55	55¾	55⅝
May	57¾	57¾	57	57½	57½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	37	37½
Dec.	28½	38⅝	38½	38¾	38½
May	41	41	40⅝	40¾	40¾
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	13.30	13.40	13.30	13.40	13.30
Dec.	12.95	12.95	12.92½	12.95	12.85
March	12.92½	12.95	12.92½	12.92½	12.85
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	97	97
Alsike—					
Cash	10.50	....	....	10.50	10.50
Oct.	10.50	....	....	10.50	10.50
Dec.	10.70	....	....	10.70	10.70
March	10.95	....	....	10.95	10.95
Timothy—					
Prime	3.60	....	....	3.75	3.80
Oct.	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.45
Feb.	3.50	....	....	3.52½	3.50
March	3.55	....	....	3.55	3.55

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 4.	Close Oct. 2.
Wheat—					
Dec.	97¼	99	96½	98⅝	96¾
May	98¼	99⅜	97½	99⅛	98
Corn—					
Dec.	54	54⅛	53	54	53⅜
May	56	56	55	55¾	55½
Oats—					
Dec.	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝
May	37⅞	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 4.	Close Oct. 2.
Pork—					
Oct.	....	....	....	....	13.62
Jan.	16.30	16.57	16.22	16.57	16.15
Lard—					
Oct	....	....	....	....	8.27
Jan	8.85	8.90	8.77	8.90	8.80
Ribs—					
Oct	8.85	9.00	8.72	9.00	8.85
Jan.	9.05	9.10	8.95	9.07	8.95

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 4.	Close Oct. 2.
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	94½	92½
May	....	....	....	98¼	96⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 4.	Close Oct. 2.
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	94⅝	93
May	....	....	....	98⅝	97¼

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 28½@29c; solid pack, 28@29½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 38c.

Eggs, fresh candled, 27c; strictly fresh, 31c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.

Beans—New wax, 6c pound; green, 6c pound.

Home-grown Cabbage—50c bbl.

Carrots—60c bu.

Celery—Michigan, 15@25c dozen.

Celery Cabbage—7c lb.

Cauliflower—$1.25@1.75.

Home-grown Cukes—50@60c dozen.

Lettuce—Leaf, 6c per pound; York state head, $1.00@1.15 crate.

Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.

Onions—Per bu., 40@60c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.

Pepper Mangoes—40@50c bu.

Potatoes—New, $1.60@1.85 per sack; home-grown, 60c bu.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 10c dozen; long, 10c dozen.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 60@75c.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Summer Squash—Per doz., 40@50c.

Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $2.00@2.25.

Jersey Sweets, extra fancy, $3.25@3.50.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 35@75c.

Crab Apples—Per bu., 50@75c.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

Grapefruit—$4.75@5.50.

California Valencias—$5.00@5.50.

Lemon Free and Smock Peaches—75c@$1.25.

Eastern Elberta Peaches—90c@$1.25.

Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.

Cantaloupes—Cal. Turlocks, $2.75@3.00.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.25.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Pears—50@75c bu.

Plums—75c@$1.25 bu.

Cranberries—$7.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb., case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11c; heavy and rough, 10@10½c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 14c.

Broilers—15c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—13½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs. 16c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50, clear hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.

Fresh pork sausage, 10½c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 8c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, pound, 8c; herring, 8c; carp, 3c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 3c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.

Oats—New, 40c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $26.00@28.00; middlings, brown, $29.00@32.00; white middlings, $32.00@35.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, $39.00@40.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 95c@$1.00; tar corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.

Oats—40@45c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 4.—Cotton futures opened firm. October 11.76c; Dec. 12.20c; Jan. 12.30c; March 12.62c; May 12.81c.

The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 19 to 21 points today in response to steady Liverpool cables and bullish view of the weather map which showed rains in some sections with prospects for lower temperatures. The firm opening of the stock market was also a factor, while the census report showing 2,900,007 bales ginned to September 25, compared with 3,393,753 last year was rather smaller than expected in some circles. The market met considerable realizing around the initial figures, however, and prices reacted 4 or 5 points from the best with business partly in the way of evening up for over the government crop report expected at midday.

The market became increasingly active and firmer as the time for the government report drew near and immediately following its publication indicating a condition of only 60.8 per cent and a lint yield of about 10,900,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, there was a sensational advance in prices. Inside of half an hour, December sold up to 12.60c, January to 12.77c and March to 13.05c of into new high ground for the season and from 62 to 64 points above Sat-Saturday's closing figures, on a renewal of excited general buying and bull support.

Spot cotton steady; middling uplands, 12.50c; sales 15,300 bales.

The advance following the government report carried December contracts up to 12.63c, January to 12.80c, and March to 13.06c during the early afternoon, or 65 to 67 points net higher. At this level, the upward movement was followed by realizing and there were reactions of 8 or 9 points from the best toward 2 o'clock.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4.—Cattle, receipts, 3,800, 10 cents lower; top $9.00. Hog, receipts, 6,000; active and higher; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.50@8.60; light Yorkers, $8.00@8.25; pigs $7.00@7.50; roughs, $5.50@7.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 6,700; lower; top sheep, $6.35; top lambs, $9.00. Calves, receipts, 700; lower; good to choice veals, $12.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 60 cars; market 25c lower; choice fat steers, $8.00@8.50; good to choice butcher steers, $6.75@7.25; fair to good butcher steers, $6.00@7.00; good to choice heifers, $6.00@7.00; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.75; good to choice cows, $5.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.50; common cows, $3@4; milkers, $50@80. Calves—Receipts, 250; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $12.25@12.50; fair to good, $10@12. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 20 cars; market steady; good to choice lambs, $8.75; fair to good, $7.25@8.50; good to choice wethers, $5.50@6.00; good to choice ewes, $5.00@5.50; mixed ewes and wethers, $5.25@5.75; culls and common, $3.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market 5c higher; Yorkers, $8.40; mixed, $8.25@8.40; heavies, $7.50; pigs, $7.25; roughs, $6.75; stags, $5.75@6.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,800; price steers, $8.25@8.75; shipping, $8.00@8.50; butchers, $6.75@8.25; heifers, $5.00@8.00; cows, $3.25@7.00; bulls, $4.00@7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; stock heifers, $5.00@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $50.00@85.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,050; active and steady; $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; active; heavy, $8.60@8.65; mixed, $8.55@8.65; yorkers, $8.55@8.65; pigs, $7.50@7.75; roughs, $7.00@7.25; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,000; active; lambs, $5.00@9.15; yearlings, $4.50@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $3.00@5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Hogs, receipts 18,000; slow; bulk, $7.25@8.10; light, $7.40@8.15; mixed, $6.90@8.30; heavy, $6.75@8.15; rough, $6.75@7.00; pigs, $5.00@7.50. Cattle, receipts, 16,000; strong; native beef cattle, $6.00@10.30; western steers, $6.60@8.80; cows and heifers, $3.10@8.30; calves, $7.75@11.50. Sheep, receipts, 15,000; weak; sheep, $5.65@6.50; lambs, $6.75@9.15.

Rochester Mines Co.

has already produced over $1,000,000.00. It is now producing $60,000.00 a month. It is earning 40 per cent on selling price of stock. Immense tonnage of high grade milling ore blocked out on three veins to 350 foot level and proven to over 500 feet. Gold values increasing with depth. Driving tunnel at rate of 10 feet per day to cut veins at 1,200 foot level. Now within 300 feet of veins. Sensational development anticipated very shortly.

Seven Troughs Coalition

Is great Gold Mine now paying quarterly dividends of 2½ cents a share (equivalent to 40 per cent on selling price of stock) and producing about $50,000 per month. For full particulars of these and other interesting Nevada Mines, ask me to send you WESTERN MINER, a weekly publication, edited by experts, for three months, absolutely free.

JANUARY JONES.
97 Gazette Building, Reno, Nevada.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

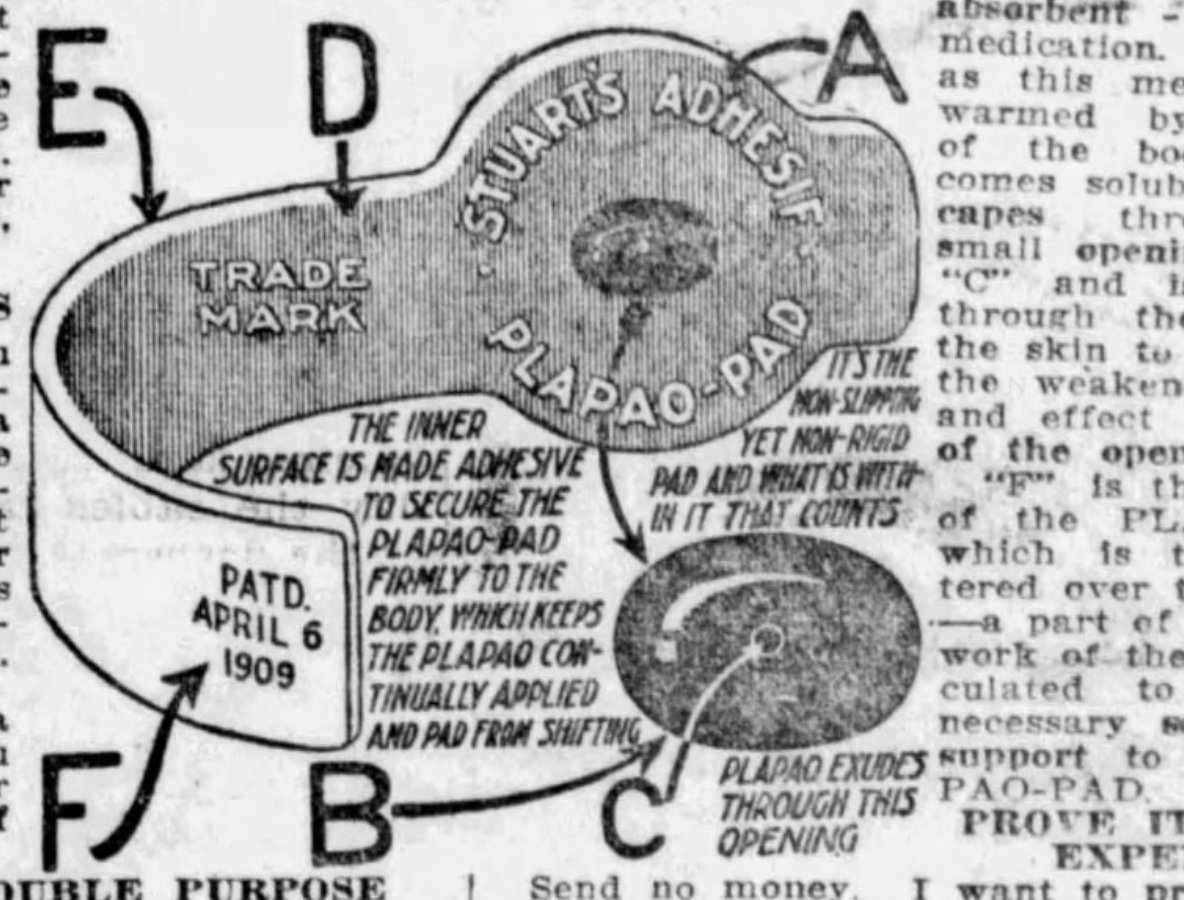
FREE TO THE RUPTURED

5,000 SUFFERERS TO GET FREE TRIAL PLAPAO

This generous offer is made by the inventor of a wonderful "all-day-and-night"-working method which is to be used to strengthen the relaxed muscles, thereafter doing away with painful trusses altogether, and the necessity for dangerous operations.

NOTHING TO PAY.

The first 5,000 sufferers who write will be sent a sufficient quantity of the Plapao without charge to enable you to give it a thorough test. Nothing to pay for this trial of Plapao, now, or ever.


E
D
A
STUART'S ADHESIF
TRADE MARK
PLAPAO-PAD
IT'S THE NON-SLIPPING YET NON-RIGID PAD AND WHAT IS WITHIN IT THAT COUNTS
THE INNER SURFACE IS MADE ADHESIVE TO SECURE THE PLAPAO-PAD FIRMLY TO THE BODY, WHICH KEEPS THE PLAPAO CONTINUALLY APPLIED AND PAD FROM SHIFTING
PATD. APRIL 6 1909
F
B
C
PLAPAO EXUDES THROUGH THIS OPENING

STOP USING A TRUSS

Yes, stop it, you know by your own experience it is only a makeshift, a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health because it tends to retard the circulation of the blood. Why, then, continue to wear it? Here is a better way, which you can now prove for yourself, free of charge.

USED FOR A DOUBLE PURPOSE

First: The primary and most important object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to keep constantly applied to the relaxed muscles the medication called Plapao, which is contractive in nature, and taken together with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to increase the circulation of the blood, thus revivifying the muscles and restoring them to their normal strength and elasticity. Then, and not until then, can you expect the rupture to disappear.

Second: Being made self-adhesive, purposely to prevent the pad from shifting, they have therefore proven to be an important adjunct in retaining rupture that cannot be held by a truss.

Hundreds of people, old and young, have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that the PLAPAO-PADS cured their ruptures—some of them most aggravated cases—and of long standing.

CONTINUOUS NIGHT-AND-DAY ACTION

A striking feature of the Plapao-Pad system of treatment is the comparatively short time it takes to get results.

This is because the action is continuous—night and day, throughout the whole of the 24 hours.

There is no inconvenience, no discomfort, no pain. Yet, waking, or sleeping, working or idling—this wonderful remedy is invisibly infusing the abdominal muscles with the new life and strength they require to perform their rightful function of keeping the bowels in place without the artificial support of a truss or device of any kind.

THE PLAPAO-PAD EXPLAINED.

The principle upon which the Plapao-Pad works can be easily figured out by noting the accompanying illustration, and reading the following explanation:

The PLAPAO-PAD is made of a strong flexible material "E," which is designed to conform to the movements of body, and be perfectly comfortable to wear. Its inside surface is adhesive (similar to, yet quite different from an adhesive plaster)—to prevent the Pad "B" from shifting and getting out of place.

"A" is the enlarged end of the PLAPAO-PAD, which overlies the atrophied and weakened muscles to keep them from giving away further.

"B" is the properly shaped Pad, to be applied in such a way that it blocks up the hernial orifice, and tends to prevent the contents of the abdomen from protruding. Within the Pad is a reservoir. In this reservoir there is placed a wonderful absorbent - astringent medication. As soon as this medication is warmed by the heat of the body it becomes soluble and escapes through the small opening marked "C" and is absorbed through the pores of the skin to strengthen the weakened muscles and effect a closure of the opening.

"F" is the long part of the PLAPAO-PAD which is to be plastered over the hipbone—a part of the framework of the body, calculated to give the necessary solidity and support to the PLAPAO-PAD.

PROVE IT AT MY EXPENSE.

Send no money. I want to prove to you at my own expense that you can conquer your rupture.

When the weak muscles recover their strength and elasticity—

And the unsightly, painful, dangerous protrusions disappear—

And that horrible "dragging down" sensation is banished never to return—

And you recover your vigor, vitality, energy, strength—

And you look and feel better in every way and your friends remark about your improved appearance—

Then you'll know your rupture is conquered—and you'll sincerely thank me for urging you so strongly to accept, NOW, this wonderful free trial.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE TRIAL.

Make a personal test of its value. Send no money, for the Free Trial Plapao costs you nothing, yet it may bring you a Health-Restoration more precious than much fine gold. Accept this free "Trial" today and you will be glad you took advantage of this opportunity as long as you live. Write a post card or fill out the coupon today, and by return mail you will receive the free trial Plapao, with a presentation copy of Mr. Stuart's 48-page book on Rupture, containing full information regarding the method which was awarded a Diploma with Gold Medal at Rome, and Diploma with Grand Prix at Paris, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this dreadful affliction.

If you have some friend who is ruptured tell him about this great offer.

5,000 readers can obtain this free treatment. The response is certain to be enormous. To avoid disappointment write NOW.

SEND COUPON TODAY TO
PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc.,
Block 757, St. Louis, Mo.
For Free Trial Plapao and Book on Rupture.

Name..............................

Address...........................

$1 Dr. Rainey Gives You a BOX of His VITALITY Tablets

AND A BOX OF WONDERFUL LAXATIVES

Full 15 Days Supply FREE The Best Known Remedy for Stomach, Blood, Nerves, Heart, Catarrh, Thinness, Debility, etc.

DR. JAS. M. RAINEY

Dr. Rainey says:—"I consider this improved formula my greatest achievement. I believe it will cure more quickly the diseases and weaknesses mentioned below than any medicine I have ever put upon the market heretofore."

STOMACH TROUBLES Have you Stomach Pain, Belching, Lost Appetite, Bad Taste or Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Bloating, Gas, Spitting of Mucus, Gnawing, Empty Feeling, Lump in Stomach, Food Disagree, Pain Before or After Eating, Coated Tongue, Sore Mouth, Indigestion? Then you need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets, and at once. They will relieve you quickly and permanently, improve appetite, digestion and general health.

THE BLOOD Pimples, Blackheads, Sores, Blotches, Pale, Sallow Complexion, Lips Blue, Specific Blood Poison, Eczema, Malaria, Enlarged Joints or Glands, Chilly, Feverish, Run Down, Debilitated, Weak, Emaciated? You surely need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore strength and fibre to the blood, so it will furnish nourishment to the whole body.

THE NERVES Nervous Debility, Weakness, Jerking, Jumping, Excitable, Tired, Worn Out, Feel Like Falling When Eyes Closed and Feet Together, Restless at Night, Poor Memory, Melancholy, Despondent, Wake Up Unrefreshed, Weak Trembles, Dizzy, Fainting Spells, Hands or Feet Numb, Neuralgia, Lack Energy, Strength, Ambition? You need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore nerve tissue to normal condition, steady the nerves, banish the blues, make you feel full of life, vigor, ambition and many years younger.

HEART Weakness, Skipping of Beats, Fluttering, Palpitation, Pain in Left Side, Pains Under Shoulder Blades, Shortness of Breath, Dizzy, Sinking Sensations, Cold Extremities, Swollen Feet, Throbbing or Hammering Sensation, Can't Lie on Right Side or Back, Rheumatism, Asthma? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.

CATARRH Hawking, Spitting, Accumulation of Mucus, Watery Discharge from Stomach, Spit Up Slime, Nose Runs, Sneeze, Bad Odor, Dull Headaches, Catarrhal Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs or Over Entire Body, Slimy Discharge from Bowels? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets at once! They remove the cause.

THINNESS Under Weight, Hollow Cheeks, Flat Chest, Scrawny Neck, Dyspepsia, Thin Blood! Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets build you up in every way. Guaranteed to make you gain 5 to 25 pounds. Will greatly improve your appearance.

NO SECRET FORMULA The days of secret preparations are numbered. I give the formula of my Vitality Tablets on each box. Nothing to hide. Submit the box to any physician or druggist, ask his opinion before you take a single dose if you choose.

This Box is Absolutely Free! I will never ask you to pay for it. Nor are you under any obligation to buy more tablets. After you have tried this thoroughly, if you are satisfied the medicine is all I claim, I know you will be only too happy to continue until health, strength and vigor are completely restored.

DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS act directly through the stomach, enriching the blood, building up the nervous system; generate vitality, create nerve force, restore full strength and vigor, so you can enjoy life's pleasures to the fullest. Contain no injurious drugs. Guaranteed under U.S. Food and Drugs Law. (Serial No. 21068). I not only send you a Free Dollar Box of Vitality Tablets, which contains 120 tablets, but also a Free box of my Laxatives, Improved Formula. I ask only that you send 10c, stamps or coin, to partially defray cost of postage and packing on the 2 medicines. Don't delay writing. Send today.

COUPON FOR FREE FULL $1.00 BOX—Sign and Mail At Once!

Dr. James M. Rainey, (Inc.) Dept. 62 ,136 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing. Send at once by mail, in plain package, $1.00 Box of DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS, IMPROVED FORMULA, also FREE BOX OF DR. RAINEY'S LAXATIVES, IMPROVED FORMULA, without cost or obligation to me. Also your FREE HEALTH BOOK.

NAME..............................

ADDRESS...........................

CHARLEY CHAPLIN IN DEAH OL' LUNNON

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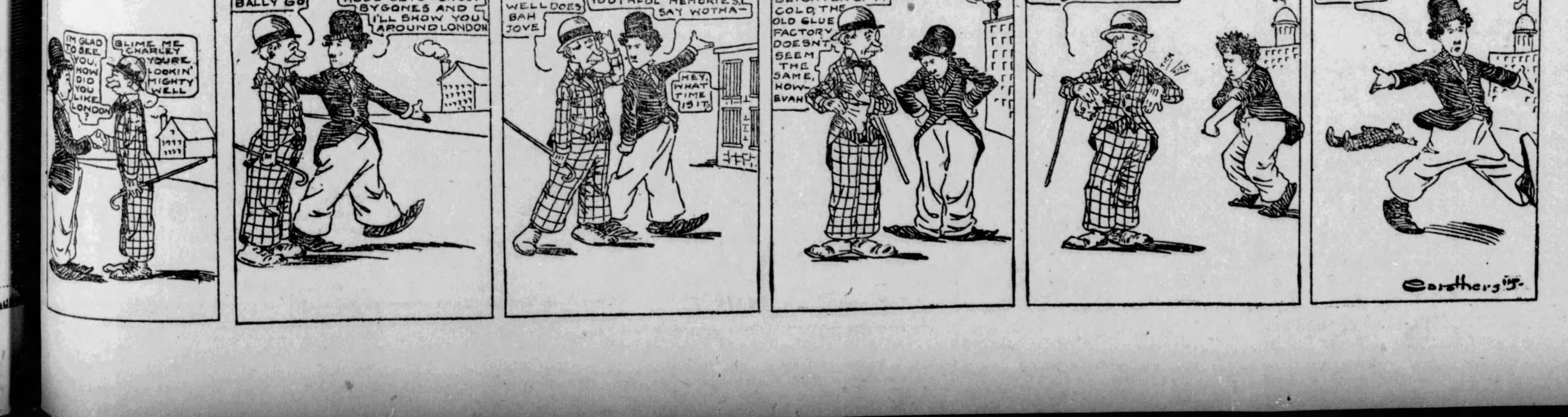
I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU, HOW DID YOU LIKE LONDON?
BLIME ME CHARLEY YOU'RE LOOKIN' MIGHTY WELL
IT'S A BALLY GO
SMELT-FACE OLD HOSS—LET'S FORGET BYGONES AND I'LL SHOW YOU AROUND LONDON
IT JOLLY WELL DOES BAH JOVE
THE JAIL ON OUR LEFT SHOULD BRING BACK YOUTHFUL MEMORIES. SAY WOTHA—
HEY, WHAT TIME IS IT
OWING TO A BLOODY BLARSTED BLIGHTER OF A COLD, THE OLD GLUE FACTORY DOESN'T SEEM THE SAME, HOW-EVAH
IT'S JOLLY WELL TIME I WAS HAVING MY BLOOMING TEA
YOU CAN GO SO FAR WITH ME
Carothers '15

21 JEWEL 25 YEAR GOLD FILLED RAILROAD WATCH $5.95
New Elegant railroad model, 21 jewel stamped on movement; 25 year Federal Guarantee stamped in case; Legal binding written Guarantee sent with each watch, all timed, tested & regulated ready to wear.
A Millionaire's Watch All Can Afford
Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper.
Biggest bargain ever offered. Let us send it C. O. D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today. Mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., DEPT. 10G CHICAGO, ILL.

MINERS VOTE ON JOHN D.'S PLAN

New Industrial Peace Scheme Grants Right of Collective Bargaining.

Denver, Oct. 4.—Miners employed in the score of plants of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. began voting today on the adoption of the industrial plan of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The taking of the referendum and the count will require two or three days. If the vote on the proposition is favorable, officers of the company will begin at once to put the plan into operation.

Mr. Rockefeller spent last night at the ranch of J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. He went to church yesterday morning and took a long automobile ride in the afternoon.

Details of Plan.

The Rockefeller plan—formulated by Mr. Rockefeller and W. L. MacKenzie King, in collaboration with operating officials of the company—is based upon a mediation system already in operation. The outline of the plan submitted to the conference is divided into four general sections:

1. Representation of employes and the manner of their selection.
2. District conferences, joint committees and joint meetings.
3. The prevention and adjustment of industrial disputes.
4. Social and industrial betterment.

The proposal also contains a memorandum of agreement between the company and its employes.

The miners at each camp are to elect representatives on a basis of one for every 150 wage earners. Each camp is entitled to at least two representatives.

How Men May Appeal.

For mediation purposes the company's camps are divided into five districts—the Trinidad district, the Walsenberg district, the Canyon district, comprising all the mines in Fremont County; the Western district, comprising all the mines on the western slope in Colorado and the Sunrise (Wyoming) district.

For the settlement of disputes and the discussion of any problems in the relations of the company with its employes, district conferences shall be held, attended by the grievance representatives from all the camps in the district and company officers, not exceeding in number the representatives of the miners.

The delegates representing the miners and the company eligible to sit in each conference are to select from their number joint committees, composed of six members each.

PRINCE DARES DEATH; "PLENTY OF BROTHERS"

Wales Narrowly Escapes Fatal Shell.

Paris, Oct. 2.—An officer attached to the British staff who returned to Paris yesterday announced the Prince of Wales had a miraculous escape from death in the battle of Loos.

The prince was speeding towards the front in an automobile. He ordered the driver to pull up at the foot of a knoll while the prince mounted and watched the progress of the fighting through his binoculars.

While he was standing on the hill, a big shell fell on the automobile, destroying the car and blowing the driver to pieces. Reproached with running into danger which the heir to the throne has orders to avoid, the prince replied:

"Well, I have plenty of brothers."

U. S. STICKS TO "BIG GUN" FLEET

English Anti-U-Boat Engine Changes Plans for Our Navy Development.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The American naval policy for the coming year, tentative plans for which recognized the sudden development of submarine warfare with provision for a large number of undersea boats, will be very broadly affected by the British admiralty's development of successful means for combatting the submarine peril.

Confidential reports to the United States government disclosing that the destruction of from 50 to 70 German submarines had been effected by the use of nets, submarine telephones, new types of mines and by covering the submarine area with a fleet of thousands of high speed motor boats, armed with rapidfire guns, have fulfilled the convictions of American naval experts that means would be found to successfully combat undersea warfare. Likewise these reports have reaffirmed the faith of American experts in the all-big gun ship—the dreadnaught—as the effective fighting force of any navy.

Will Stick to Dreadnaughts.

One immediate development of this newest lesson drawn from the European warfare will be provision in the new navy bill for continued additions of dreadnaughts, instead of the building of submarines on such an extensive scale as had been desired by many.

It is planned, however, that the development of successful means **of repelling** submarine warfare will not mean the abandonment of substantial additions to the American submarine fleet. The new naval building program probably will include more than the usual number of submersibles, and they will all be of the new high speed, seagoing cruiser type, carrying rapid guns recently developed in the naval gun factory, but the official plan will not contemplate development of the submarine arm of the service at the expense of the big gun ships.

Safety in Big Gun Fleet.

Now that successful means of combatting the submarine have been developed, these experts feel that the safety coasts of the United States still rests where they always have contended it has—on the big gun fleet. They feel, too, that while the navy should be equipped adequately with submarines, the next development to provide means of repelling submarine invaders, as has been done in Europe, and to carry out a logical, progressive building policy, big fleet along the lines laid down by the navy general board which stands for 48 first line dreadnaughts by 1920.

Various means for developing defense against submarines now are being tested in the American navy. All these experiments are of a most confidential character, but it is known that the best experts of the technical corps are working on new ideas in mines, nets and submarine telephones. Plans for the two new dreadnaughts authorized by the last congress include means of defense against submarines which probably are not known to any of the European navies in the shallow waters of the Atlantic coast adjacent to large cities, whose harbors might possibly be the targets of submarine invaders, experiments constantly are being carried on. Obviously the nature of these will not be disclosed by the navy department.

Propose Mosquito Fleet.

Naval experts consider that a mosquito fleet, such as Great Britain has developed, might be created in the United States, either by building a number of such craft for the navy, or by organizing the thousands of privately-owned yachts, motor boats and launches along the coasts in a reserve defense fleet. One plan for the latter development includes registration of all such craft with the navy departmnt, so that their assignment and armament would be a comparatively quick proceeding.

CARRANZA MUST STOP RAIDERS OR U. S. WILL

Special to The Blade.

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 30.—The American government has served notice on the Carranza commander at Matamoras, General Emiliano P. Nafarrete, that if he does not send troops against the Mexican raiders encamped opposite Progreso, his failure to move will be regarded as an unfriendly act and the "necessary steps" to protect Americans will be taken by the United States troops on the border.

It became known through official channels that the notice to General Nafarrete was sent through the war department. American officers intimated that the warning given the Carranza leader carried a strong hint that the "necessary steps" implied a threat that United States troops would cross the Rio Grande to capture the Mexican band.

Military officials on the border say that the Mexicans assembled opposite Progreso now number 700 men and that they are fully armed for an invasion of Texas.

PECULIAR EGG SANDWICH

A New Jersey hen, spying a barrel of fine, soft tar, alighted thereon and laid an egg. There resulted a firmly bound sandwich, tar, egg and chicken in the order named. A woman and a man who went to the rescue were also held fast by the hands until police were called and effected a rescue.

Prince Who'll Lead Soldiers of Greece

PRINCE NICHOLAS OF GREECE.

Athens, Sept. 29.—Prince Nicholas, brother of the king, will be appointed commander-in-chief of the Greek troops if Greece enters the war, provided King Constantine's health will not permit of his going to the front. Gen. Dousmanis will be named chief of staff.

In view of the king's illness it is thought that his physicians will not permit his going to the front.

WIPING ARMENIAN RACE OFF EARTH

Turks Use Trick of Sending Thousands Into Deserts to Die of Hunger.

New York, Sept. 30.—"Armenia has been depopulated.

"More than 800,000 Armenians already have been killed or driven off into desert exile by the Turks. At least 75,000 Armenians of military age have been drafted into the Turkish army and are being used as targets for the guns of the allies.

"The Turkish government is using the war as an excuse for engineering a diabolical scheme to wipe the Armenian race off the face of the earth, and, unless the Christian nations of the world step in the Turks will succeed."

These statements were made today by Rev. A. Bedikian, pastor of the Armenian Protestant church in New York, who has secured much firsthand information concerning the Turkish atrocities from missionaries from the Armenian district or from Armenian refugees who have escaped to the United States.

Worst Cruelty in History.

"When the full story of the Turks' persecution of the Armenians during the past eight months is told, it will make a story without parallel for cruelty in the history of the world," said Rev. Mr. Bedikian.

"The Turks have used the war as a pretext for wiping out the Armenian race. That government realies that the Christian world would not, even in war times, countenance the wholesale slaughter of Armenians, so it devised the cunning scheme of sending the Armenians into exile, deporting them, according to the Turkish explanation, and letting them die by the hundreds of thousands in the barren deserts where they have sent them.

"Armenia today is a nation deserted. A year ago there were about 1,750,000 Armenians in the home country. Today there are none. Probably 200,000 already have been killed by Turks or by roving tribes of Kurds. Six hundred thousand and more have been driven into exile. Every able-bodied man has been drafted into the service of the Turkish army. The other Armenians have fled."

The state department today emphasized the fact that the only way in which American sympathy with the Armenians can be expressed effectively will be through the appeals of American citizens to the German emperor to use his good offices with the Turkish government to prevent further killings. No American citizens are yet known to have been murdered by the Turks. Hence our government is unable to intervene.

The Turkish military officials have warned all foreign envoys in Constantinople that treatment of Armenian subjects by Turkey is a matter wholly within Turkish control. For the United States or any other nation to attempt to save the lives of Armenians by a show of force would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Turkish government.

INVENTS POCKET WIRELESS

Doctor Perfects Wireless Device Soldiers Can't Shoot At.

Bedford Hills, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Dr. H. Barringer Cox has invented a pocket wireless, which he has turned over to a European government for use during the war.

Aerials, which afford a mark for hostile artillery, are dispensed with in the new apparatus, which may be strapped around a man's waist and deftly concealed in the folds of a cloak.

A man in khaki, who apparently is doing nothing at all, may be sending general orders along the entire line.

TABBY GOES INTO MOVIES

Picture Concern Wants All Kinds of Cats.

New York, Oct. 1.—There is likely to be a scarcity of cats on the streets of Flushing, for the next few days.

A moving picture concern there wants all kinds of cats and is willing to pay for them. As soon as the youngsters of Flushing learned yesterday that the moving picture concern was prepared to pay for tabbies there was a procession **of boys carrying** cats into the studio on Congress Avenue.

RUSSIA SEVERS ITS RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

Czar Calls Diplomatic Representative Home After Ultimatum is Sent to Balkan Nation.

Russia has sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria, giving that country 24 hours to dismiss the Austro-German officers with her army and to decide whether she will stand with the Germans, Austrians and Turks or remain neutral. Bulgaria had previously denied that there are German officers in her army, or that Germany is paying her $10,000,000 a month while the war lasts. Russian troops have been massed at Odessa for a campaign against Bulgaria, German and Austrian soldiers are near the Serbian border and the French have landed men in Greece to assist that country.

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—Russia broke off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria today. M. Sazonoff, the foreign minister, announced that M. Savinsky, the Russian minister to Sofia, has been recalled.

It is believed that hostilities will follow within 24 hours. Russia is fully prepared to strike.

The announcement of the recall of the Russian minister to Bulgaria came at the end of a long statement by the foreign minister explaining why the step had been taken.

After stating that the Russian minister to Bulgaria had been recalled, Foreign Minister Sazonoff said:

"The great victories of our allies in the west came as exactly foreseen in the systematic plans of the general staff. We are sure these victories are only a prelude. Whatever happens, our determination to continue the struggle side by side, until ultimate triumph comes, is unshakable."

M. Sazonoff, after eulogizing the Bulgarian people as "brother Slavs," continues:

"However great may be its aberration, Russia will never deny her child (Bulgaria). She will ever be ready with outstretched arms to her. Bulgaria was constituted to be the faithful and royal daughter to Russia in case of need and one of the valorous champions of the Slavic race. Everything should have impelled Bulgaria in that direction—her interests, traditions, history and the spontaneous impulses of her heart, but strangers with the souls of adventurers installed themselves in her midst with the purpose of deceiving honest folks and converting them into sordid conspirators. Bulgarian people were thus urged forward to attack against a brother nation—the Serbs. And by what inducement?

"The immediate occupation of Macedonia, although it has already been formally understood that Macedonia was to be given to Bulgaria. The triple entent powers were to occupy it to convince the Bulgarians that it was to be theirs.

"To this equitable proposition Bulgaria responds by a sudden mobilization and concentration of troops against Serbia, confessing her deliberate intention of selling the Slav peoples to the Austro-German empires.

"Such acts are repugnant and in the end rebound to the undoing of their authors. There is but little hope of bringing Bulgaria back to reason."

FRENCH TOWN, HIT BY 9,000 SHELLS, REBUILT

Rises From Ruins After Marne Battle.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The village of Sermaize-les-Bains will have the double honor of figuring in history as the extreme right of the position of the fourth French army in the battle of the Marne, and of being the first of the completely devastated towns to rise from their ashes. A year ago it was a local sugar refining center and a watering place with charming cottages and villas and some luxurious mansions; its population was about 3,000.

The 12th of September there remained not 40 of these houses erect, and none of the 40 undamaged.

There was no fighting in the town itself, and no soldiers were ever quartered there, yet it received 9,000 shells in six days—ten for each building and more than three for each inhabitant—during the week of the battle of the Marne. There were few casualties among the civilians, for those that had not evacuated took shelter in cellars. What buildings remained erect when the Germans retreated were set afire.

Today there is a "Hotel des Voyageurs," filled with guests, a "Grand Bazar,' a dressmaking and millinery establishment, a grocer, a butcher, a barber and a dealer in garden seeds, doing a thriving business.

The Quakers have erected 58 temporary dwellings, and here and there more permanent structures have been put up by the inhabitant with funds loaned by the department of the Marne. Seventeen hundred of the inhabitants have returned.

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YOUR TIRE TROUBLES

You don't want to put on new tires in the Fall if it can be avoided — nor do you want to have your Fall trips spoiled by blow-outs due to the use of old weakened tires.

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AUBURN, INDIANA.

"NONE TO OPPOSE GERMANY'S WILL"

Teuton Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Discusses Terms of Peace.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—Conditions on which Germany would be willing to make peace are set forth in an interview granted by Herr Zimmerman, under secretary of foreign affairs, to the correspondent of the Nieuw Rotterdamch Current and published in the Lokal Anzeiger. These include:

1—Guarantees assuring Germany of safety from future attack.

2—Settlement of the Belgian question in such a manner as to assure Germany that the Belgian army cannot serve as the vanguard of British forces in the future.

3—Stipulations as to the future of Poland which will make that nation a "buffer state" preventing attack on Germany by Russia.

The correspondent sought the interview with Herr Zimmerman to get a full expression as to Germany's attitude toward Holland and the under secretary took up the broader questions resulting from the war.

Dr. Zimmerman insisted Holland had nothing to fear from Germany. He said Germany would not violate the neutrality of Holland, or interfere with her political or economic independence. Germany appreciates the fact that Holland is maintaining strict neutrality.

As to Belgium, the under secretary stated that its future was still unknown, but a solution of this difficult problem must be found which will render it certain that Belgium will not be utilized for the purpose of England. Germany has always desired peace, and now wishes a guarantee that there will not be in the future another war such as the present one.

Dr. Zimmerman expressed the conviction that no one will be able to oppose Germany's will.

MRS. CARREL AS A HEROINE

The Wife of the American Doctor Wounded in France.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Alexis Carrel, whose husband is a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was slightly wounded by a shell fragment near Compiegne three months ago when trying to extricate three victims of a motor car accident from the wrecked machine. It is now reported that she has been decorated with the war cross with the palm for heroic services. Mrs. Carrel is nursing soldiers in her husband's hospital.

An Argentine government committee **has found that several** native plants yield fibers suitable for textile purposes.

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MALE HELP WANTED.

Men to qualify for firemen, brakemen, electric motormen, conductors; $70 to $100 monthly; experience unnecessary. Write quick, stating position and locality wanted. Superintendent, Railways Service Bureau, 722 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

$50 weekly, evenings at home; no experience; no canvassing. Everything furnished. Don't worry about capital. Start at once. Boyd H. Brown, Dept. M-26, Omaha, Neb.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Government clerks, men and women, wanted; $75 month. Many positions obtainable. Write immediately for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age. Booklet free. Address K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped enevolpe for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Wanted—Persons to color art pictures at home; easy work; no experience; good pay; sample free. Gleason Wheeler, Dept. 105, 337 Madison, Chicago.

Ladies do sewing at home, material furnished; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Acme Scales Co., Dept. 120, Denver, Colo.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands U. S. Government Jobs now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month; vacations; short hours; steady employment; pay sure; common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Big money for employed persons and others. Both sexes; new, unique, fascinating plan; no canvassing; no capital. Vulcan Co., Dept. 6, 101 S. Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Is he crazy? The owner of a plantation in Mississippi is giving away a few five-acre tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a canning factory. You can secure five acres and an interest in the factory by writing Eubank Farms Company, 955 Keystone, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for $6 per month. Your profit should be $1,000.00 per year.

Kansas is all right. For sale, my up-to-date suburban grocery and modern residence. Full information on request. C. A. Garside, Atchison, Kans.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 36 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Mr. Farmer or investor, if you want the best to be had in improved farms, take a look at Southern Michigan and be convinced. Write H. C. Richart, the Farm Man, 202 Park st., Albion, Mich.

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COMMANDER OF MAINE I

Rear Admiral Sigsbee Suffer From Nervous Breakdown.

New York, Oct. 2.—Rear Adm Charles D. Sigsbee, commander of t U. S. S. Maine when she was blown in Havana harbor in 1898, was in t naval hospital at Brooklyn navy ya yesterday afternoon, suffering from nervous breakdown. His illness is s to be serious.

Because of his advanced age, it w said, everything was being done to p vent an operation. Rear Admiral Si bee is 70 years old.

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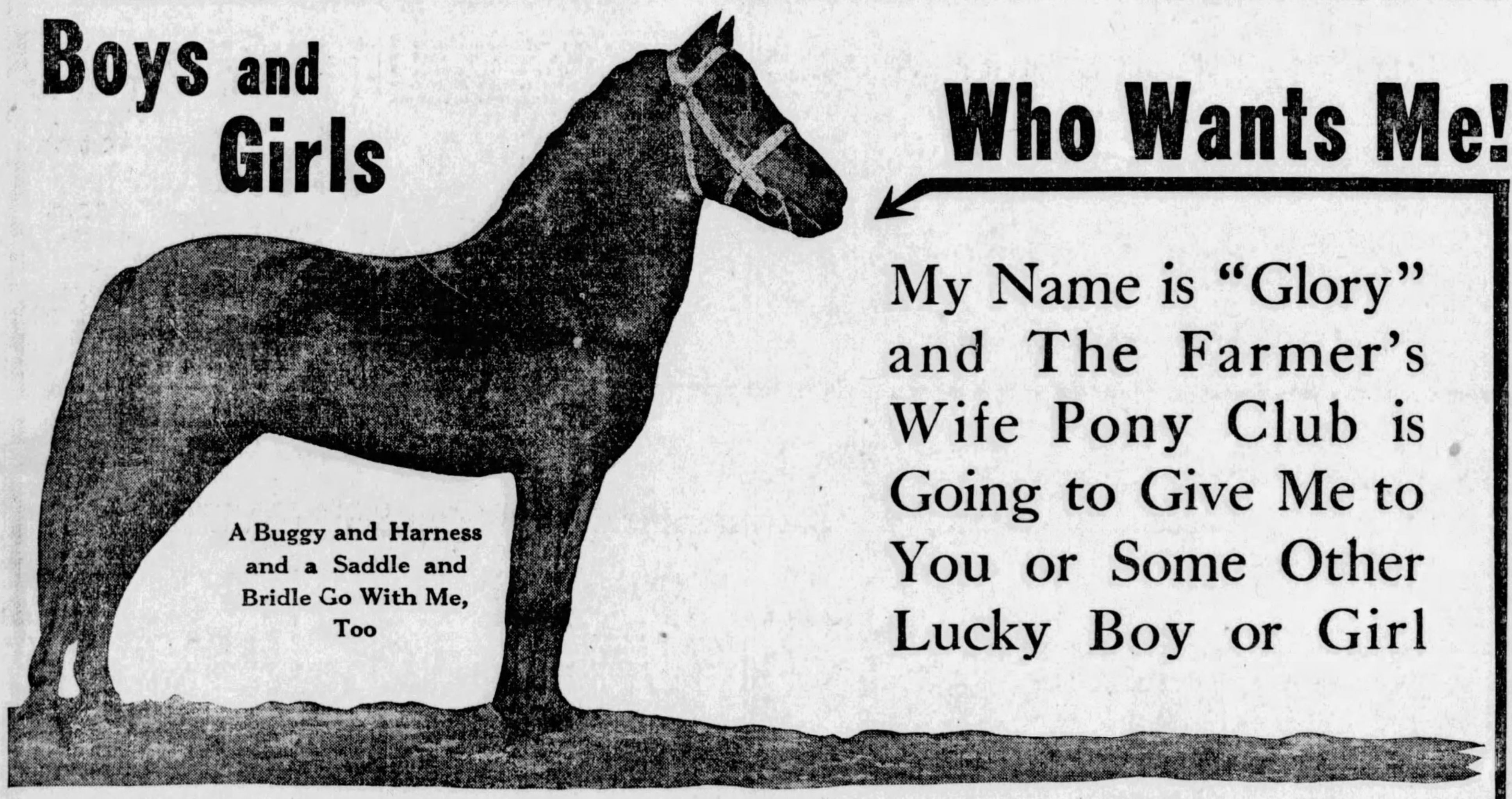

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This is "Glory" Hitched to Her Pony Buggy

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We Have Already Given 326 Ponies

We have made 326 children too happy for words by sending them complete Pony Outfits so everyone knows that The Farmer's Wife Pony Club really gives away Shetland Ponies and will give *"Glory"* to you or some other child. Write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to us and we will send you a letter and tell you all about *"Glory"* and how you can win her for your own. We will also give you the names of our 326 "Lucky Pony Winners" and pictures of many of them riding the ponies we gave them free. It costs you nothing but a postage stamp to find out how you can win this wonderful prize, so send us this coupon **right now.**

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